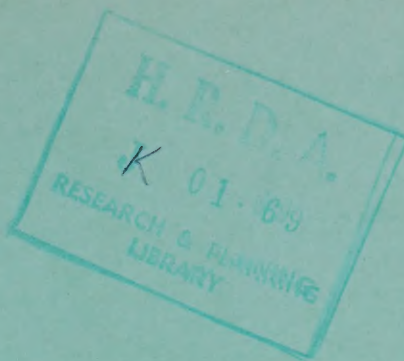
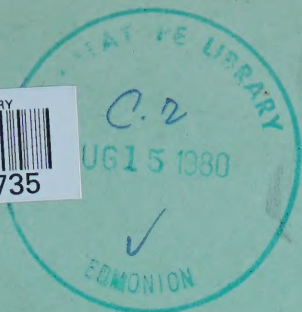


CA2ALWY 55
70R26
C.2 V.2



RECREATION IN THE CITY OF RED DEER

A SURVEY OF
INTERESTS, ACTIVITIES, AND
OPPORTUNITIES

DEPARTMENT OF YOUTH
RESEARCH DIVISION

CHAPTERS VI - IX

Project Consultant:

Dr. Charles W. Hobart

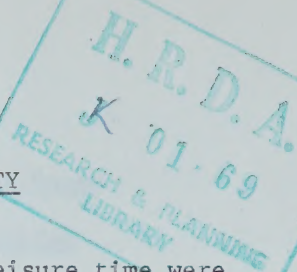
Recommendations:

Mr. L. Beres

Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2025 with funding from
Legislative Assembly of Alberta - Alberta Legislature Library

CHAPTER VI

LEISURE TIME USAGE AND AVAILABILITY



Two principle indices of available leisure time were utilized in this study. The first index consisted of a description of the patterns of usage of free time - the number of hours per month the respondent reportedly spent at his leisure-time pursuits. The utility of this index has obvious limitations, and it cannot be considered as definitive in terms of actual time available. However, it does have some validity in terms of ranking the amount of time available for recreational pursuits by different segments of a population.

The second index used was based on a direct question asking the respondent to indicate the amount of time he felt he had during an average week to pursue non-work activities of his choosing. As a related index, specifically for housewives, they were asked to estimate the number of hours they had free to do as they wished during the evening - after their children were in bed, and during the day - if all their children were in school.

This chapter will first discuss the index based on leisure time usage and then turn to the responses to the direct questions.

A. Leisure Time Based Upon Reported Usage of Specific Activities

1. Winter

Respondents were given a checklist of leisure activities and asked to indicate how much time they spent engaging in each activity, differentiating between summer and winter. Their answers were tallied and the total amount of leisure time used in winter is shown in Table VI-1.

Table VI-1

Total Leisure Time Per Month In Winter Based
Upon Reported Usage Of Specific Activities

<u>Hours</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Per Cent</u>
1 to 125 hours	139	34.7
126 to 200 hours	161	40.2
201 or more hours	<u>101</u>	<u>25.2</u>
TOTAL	401	100.1

The data show that almost half of the sample (40.2%) had from 126 to 200 hours of leisure time per month in the winter. More than one third (34.7%) had less than 126 hours per month. Total leisure time per month in winter was not significantly related to any of the independent variables.

2. Summer

The distribution of the total hours spent in various leisure time activities during the summer months is given in Table VI-2.

Table VI-2

Total Leisure Time Per Month In Summer Based
Upon Reported Usage of Specific Activities

<u>Hours</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Per Cent</u>
1 to 125 hours	125	31.2
126 to 200 hours	145	36.2
201 or more hours	<u>131</u>	<u>32.7</u>
TOTAL	401	100.1

The total hours spent in leisure time activities per month in the summer was very similar to the hours spent in winter although people tended to have slightly more leisure time in the summer. The sample was distributed quite evenly with about one third in each category - 31.2% reported having 1 to 125 hours, 36.2% reported 126 to 200 hours, and 32.7% reported 201 or more hours.

Total leisure time per month in summer was significantly related to education, age and occupation. It was not related to sex, marital status, ethnicity, generation or income.

The relationship between leisure time per month in summer and education is found in Table VI-3.

Table VI-3

Total Leisure Time Per Month In Summer Based Upon
Reported Usage of Specific Activities By Education

	<u>Number of Leisure Hours</u>						
<u>Education</u>	<u>1 to 125</u>		<u>126 to 200</u>		<u>201 or more</u>		<u>Total</u>
	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	
1 to 9 years	55	43.3	34	26.8	38	29.9	127
10 to 11 years	39	27.9	60	42.9	41	29.3	140
12 years or more	<u>30</u>	<u>23.4</u>	<u>49</u>	<u>38.3</u>	<u>49</u>	<u>38.3</u>	<u>128</u>
TOTAL	124	31.4	143	36.2	128	32.4	395

($P < .01$)

There is some indication that less educated people have fewer leisure hours in the summer than better educated people. Respondents with 1 to 9 years of education had the greatest proportion (43.3%) in the 1 to 125 hour category and this proportion gradually decreased to 23.4% of those with 12 or more years of education. Conversely, only 29.9% of those with 1 to 9 years, as compared with 38.3% of those with 12 or more years, have 201 or more leisure hours per month.

The total power source in relation to the 1970-71 year was

in the power was very similar to the power source in relation to the 1970-71 year.

It is noted that the power source in relation to the 1970-71 year was

distributed in the power source in relation to the 1970-71 year.

It is noted that the power source in relation to the 1970-71 year was

reported as 101 in 1970-71.

The total power source in relation to the 1970-71 year was

reported as 101 in 1970-71.

The total power source in relation to the 1970-71 year was

reported as 101 in 1970-71.

The total power source in relation to the 1970-71 year was

reported as 101 in 1970-71.

Digitized by the Internet Archive

in 2025 with funding from

Legislative Assembly of Alberta - Alberta Legislature Library

Total number of leisure hours per month in the summer was also significantly related to occupation. The data for this relationship is found in Table VI-4.

Table VI-4

Total Leisure Time Per Month In Summer Based Upon
Reported Usage of Specific Activities By Occupation

	<u>Number of Leisure Hours</u>						
<u>Occupation</u>	<u>1 to 125</u>		<u>126 to 200</u>		<u>201 or more</u>		<u>Total</u>
	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	
Hollingshead 1 & 2	8	26.7	16	53.3	6	20.0	30
Hollingshead 3 & 4 & farmers	27	30.3	38	42.7	24	27.0	89
Hollingshead 5 & 6	39	38.6	36	35.6	26	25.7	101
Hollingshead 7, retired & unemployed	24	38.7	15	24.2	23	37.1	62
Housewives	<u>27</u>	<u>23.7</u>	<u>39</u>	<u>34.2</u>	<u>48</u>	<u>42.1</u>	<u>114</u>
TOTAL	125	31.6	144	36.4	127	32.1	396

($P < .02$)

The data show that as occupational status increased, the tendency to have medial amounts of leisure time increased. From 126 to 200 hours of free time per month was reported by 24.2% of those in Hollingshead 7 and non-working respondents and the proportion steadily increased to 53.3% of those in Hollingshead 1 and 2 who said the same.

From 1 to 125 hours per month was reported by 38.7% of those in the lowest and only 26.7% of those in the highest occupational brackets. More than 200 hours per month of free time was reported by 37.1% of those in the lowest and only 20.0% of those in the highest occupational categories.

Housewives had more free time than did the sample as a whole--42.1% of the housewives and only 32.1% of the entire sample had more than 200 hours of free time per month.

Table VI-5

Total Leisure Time Per Month In Summer Based
Upon Reported Usage of Specific Activities by Age

<u>Age</u>	<u>Number of Leisure Hours</u>						<u>Total</u>
	<u>1 to 125</u>		<u>126 to 200</u>		<u>201 or more</u>		
	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	
25 years and under	13	26.5	14	28.6	22	44.9	49
26 to 40 years	34	23.8	63	44.1	46	32.2	143
41 to 55 years	35	28.9	52	43.0	34	28.1	121
56 to 65 years	25	54.3	10	21.7	11	23.9	46
over 65 years	<u>19</u>	<u>47.5</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>12.5</u>	<u>16</u>	<u>40.0</u>	<u>40</u>
TOTAL	126	31.6	144	36.1	129	32.3	399

(P < .001)

The data show that age and total leisure time in summer were related in a curvilinear manner with total leisure time decreasing until age 65 and then increasing slightly. More than 200 hours per month of free time were reported by 44.9% of those under 26, 23.9% of those from 56 to 65, and 40.0% of those over 65 years of age.

Conversely, 26.5% of those under 26, 54.3% of those from 56 to 65 and 47.5% of those over 65 years of age had less than 126 hours of free time per month.

B. Reported Time Available Based Upon Estimate of Free Time

1. Winter

Red Deer respondents were asked to estimate the amount of time they had to pursue leisure activities during an average week, distinguishing between summer and winter. The distribution of responses obtained for winter is given in Table VI-6.

Table VI-6

Reported Leisure Time in Winter

<u>Hours Per Week</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Per Cent</u>
none	29	7.2
1 to 8	13	3.2
9 to 20	68	17.0
21 to 39	104	26.0
40 or more	86	21.5
no answer	<u>101</u>	<u>25.2</u>
TOTAL	401	100.1

The majority of respondents reported having some leisure time in winter although 7.2% said they had no leisure time. Almost half of the respondents (47.5%) said that they had over 20 hours of leisure time per week.

Of the independent variables, sex and age were related significantly to leisure time per week in winter.

Men tended to report more leisure time than did women ($P < .001$) - 36.7% (69) of the male respondents and only 15.2% (17) of the female respondents reported having more than 40 hours per week. A slightly higher proportion of females reported having 20 or fewer hours of leisure time - 33.8% (49) of the females and 32.4% (61) of the male respondents said this.

Following is Table VI-7 which illustrates the relationship between leisure time per week in winter and age.

Table VI-7

Reported Leisure Time Per Week in Winter by Age

	<u>Hours Per Week</u>								
<u>Age</u>	<u>None</u>		<u>20 or less</u>		<u>21 - 39</u>		<u>40 or more</u>		<u>Total</u>
	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	
25 years and under	2	6.7	8	26.7	10	33.3	10	33.3	30
26 to 40 years	5	4.2	31	26.1	53	44.5	30	25.2	119
41 to 55 years	13	13.4	34	35.1	27	27.8	23	23.7	97
56 to 65 years	7	18.4	8	21.1	8	21.1	15	39.5	38
over 65 years	<u>2</u>	<u>13.3</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0.0</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>33.3</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>53.3</u>	<u>15</u>
TOTAL	29	9.7	81	27.1	103	34.4	86	28.8	299

($P < .01$)

The data show a curvilinear relationship such that the youngest and the oldest respondents tended to have more leisure time than the middle aged respondents. Considering the respondents reporting 40 or more leisure hours, we find 33.3% of those who are 25 and under, only 23.7% of those between 41 and 55, and 53.3% of those over 65 reporting this much leisure time.

Conversely 18.4% of those from 56 to 65 years, 13.3% of those over 65, 13.4% of those from 41 to 55 and less than 7% of those under 26 years of age reported no leisure time in the winter.

2. Summer

The distribution for number of hours per week of leisure time activities in the summer is given in Table VI-8. This data is based upon the respondent's estimate of free time.

Table VI-8

Reported Leisure Time Per Week in Summer

<u>Hours Per Week</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Per Cent</u>
none	30	7.5
1 to 8	17	4.2
9 to 20	73	18.2
21 to 39	90	22.4
40 or more	90	22.4
no answer	<u>101</u>	<u>25.2</u>
TOTAL	401	99.9

These responses are very similar to those for winter. Again, most people reported some leisure time with the exception of 7.5% who said they had none.

Sex, age and occupation were significantly associated with reported leisure time in the summer. Marital status, ethnicity, generation, income, and education were not significantly related.

Men tended to report more leisure time than did women ($P < .01$) - 36.9% (69) males and only 18.6% (21) females reported 40 hours per week.

There were fewer men than women who reported having none or less than 21 hours of leisure time (8.0% or 15 and 28.9% or 54 of the male respondents reported having none or less than 21 hours respectively, while 13.3% (15) and 31.9% (36) of the female respondents reported the same.)

Age and reported leisure time per week in the summer were highly significantly related as seen in Table VI - 9.

Table VI - 9

Reported Leisure Time Per Week In Summer

By Age

Hours Per Week

	<u>1 to 8</u>		<u>9 to 20</u>		<u>21 to 39</u>		<u>40 or more</u>		
	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>Total</u>
25 years & under	2	6.7	7	23.3	10	33.3	11	36.7	30
26 to 40 years	3	2.5	36	30.3	45	37.8	35	29.4	119
41 to 55 years	15	15.3	39	39.8	23	23.5	21	21.4	98
56 to 65 years	7	18.9	8	21.6	7	18.9	15	40.5	37
over 65 years	3	20.0	0	0.0	4	26.7	8	53.3	15
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	30	10.0	90	30.1	89	29.8	90	30.1	299

($P < .001$)

As in winter, the relationship between age and number of hours of leisure time for summer is curvilinear with the youngest and oldest respondents following a similar pattern and tending to have more leisure hours than the middle aged respondents. Of the respondents who reported 40 or more leisure hours, 36.7% were 25 and under, only 21.4% were between 41 and 55, and 53.3% were over 65.

Table VI - 10 illustrates the relationship between reported leisure time per week in the summer and occupation.

Table VI - 10

Reported Leisure Time Per Week In SummerBy OccupationHours Per Week

<u>Occupation</u>	<u>None</u>		<u>20 or less</u>		<u>21 - 39</u>		<u>40 or more</u>		<u>Total</u>
	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	
Hollingshead 1 & 2	6	21.4	4	14.3	5	17.9	13	46.4	28
Hollingshead 3 & 4 & Farmers	4	4.6	32	36.8	23	26.4	28	32.2	87
Hollingshead 5 & 6	11	11.6	29	30.5	28	29.5	27	28.4	95
Hollingshead 7 & non-working	4	8.0	18	36.0	24	48.0	4	8.0	50
Housewives	5	13.5	6	16.2	9	24.3	17	45.9	37
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	30	10.1	89	30.0	89	30.0	89	30.0	297

(P < .001)

The data show that respondents in the upper occupational categories reported more free time than those in the lower categories - 40 or more hours of free time per week were reported by 46.4% of those in Hollingshead 1 and 2 and this proportion decreased steadily to 8.0% of those in Hollingshead 7 and non-working who said the same.

Conversely, only 14.3% of those in Hollingshead 1 and 2 and 36.0% of those in Hollingshead 7 and non-working respondents had less than 21 hours per week.

Housewives had more free time than did the sample as a whole - 40 hours or more were reported by 45.9% of the housewives and 30.0% of the entire sample.

C. Reported By Housewives

1. Daytime (Children in School)

The housewives in the Red Deer sample were asked how much time for leisure activities they had per day while their children were in school. Their responses are given in Table VI - 11 for those respondents for which we have information. It should be noted that some working women included themselves in this section of questions as they probably do both their own housework and hold a full time job as well.

Table VI-11

Reported Leisure Time During Day (Housewives)

<u>Hours Per Day</u>	<u>Number of Female Respondents</u>	<u>Per Cent of Women Answering This Question</u>
none	9	6.3
1 or less	18	12.5
2 to 3	50	34.7
4 to 5	43	29.9
6 or more	24	16.7
	—	—
TOTAL	144	100.1

Although a few (6.3%) of the housewives who answered reported no leisure hours during the day, most respondents did say they had some free time. Of those who had leisure time while their children were in school, 34.7% had 2 to 3 hours and 29.9% had 4 to 5 hours per day. Forty-nine respondents did not answer the question.

Marital status and the number of free hours during the day that the women had were significantly related ($P < .05$). Marital status was broken into two categories: (1) married and (2) non-married which included divorced, widowed, separated and single women.

A larger proportion of single respondents (72.2% or 16) than married respondents (50.0% or 61) reported having 3 or less leisure hours during the day. Conversely, more married (61 or 50.0%) than non-

married respondents (6 or 27.3%) had 4 or more leisure hours per day.

The remainder of the independent variables (ethnicity, age, occupation, education, or income) were not significantly related to number of free hours during the day by women who considered themselves as housewives.

2. Evenings (Children in Bed)

The housewives in the Red Deer sample were further asked how much free time they had in the evenings, after their children under 12 years of age had gone to bed. Again, it should be noted that some full time working women answered these questions although their prime job was classified as their occupation outside of the home and not as a housewife. Table VI-12 has the data for those housewives for whom the information was available.

Table VI-12

Hours of Free Time After Children Are In

Bed (Housewives)

<u>Hours Per Day</u>	<u>Number of Female Respondents</u>	<u>Per Cent of Women Answering This Question</u>
none	4	2.1
1	6	3.1
2	35	18.1
3	37	19.2
4	24	12.4
5 or more	4	2.1
no response	83	43.1
TOTAL	193	100.1

The data show that the majority (65.4%) of the housewives with children under 12 years of age said they had 2 or 3 hours of leisure time available after their children went to bed. Very few (3.6%) reported having no leisure time or more than 4 hours.

The number of leisure hours after children were in bed was significantly related to ethnicity ($P < .05$). Of those reporting 3 or fewer hours, the ethnic breakdown follows: Canadians, 78.7% or 70; the British Isles, the White Commonwealth and the United States 46.2% or 6; all others 75.0% or 6.

There were no other significant relationships between the number of leisure hours after the children were in bed with the remaining independent variables.

SUMMARY

VI. Leisure Time Usage and Availability

This chapter has been concerned with the amount of time that an individual has at his or her discretion to pursue non-work activities. Two different indices of available leisure time were considered: amount of leisure time as indicated by time actually spent in leisure activities; and the respondent's estimate of the total number of leisure hours per week at his disposal. A differentiation was made between summer and winter.

Leisure Time Based on Usage

As pointed out in the chapter, such data are adequate only for the purpose of ranking the respondents in terms of the amount of discretionary time available to them; they cannot be viewed as valid indicators of actual amounts of discretionary time available.

Winter

Almost one half of the sample reported spending between 126 and 275 hours per month in leisure. There was no significant relationship between number of hour spent in leisure activities per month and any of the independent variables.

Summer

People tended to spend slightly more leisure time in the summer as compared to in the winter. Leisure activities were significantly related to education, age and occupation.

People with higher education tended to have more leisure time than respondents with lower education. The relationship between occupation and total leisure time showed that as occupational status increased the tendency to have medial amounts of leisure time increased.

The relationship with age was curvilinear and showed that the youngest and oldest respondents in the sample had similar distribution patterns tending toward a greater amount of leisure hours than the remainder of the sample.

Total leisure time per month in summer was not significantly related to sex, marital status, ethnicity, generation or income.

Reported Leisure Time Based Upon Estimate of Free Time

Winter

The responses received indicated a distribution skewed towards 21 hours or more leisure time per week in the winter.

There were no significant relationships between reported leisure time in the winter and marital status, ethnicity, generation, education, occupation or income. There was an association with sex and age.

Male respondents tended to have more leisure time than female respondents and younger and older respondents had more free time than did middle-aged respondents.

Summer

These responses were very similar to those in winter with the distribution skewed towards 21 hours or more leisure time per week.

Sex, age, and occupation were significantly related to amount of leisure time available.

Men reported having more leisure time than did women as did the youngest and oldest respondents when compared to the middle-aged respondents. These two relationships were very similar to the same relationships in winter.

Disregarding housewives, we find that respondents in Hollingshead 1 & 2 report having more leisure time than people in lower Hollingshead classifications.

Almost one half of the housewives reported having 40 or more leisure hours per week in summer which is considerably more than in winter.

Leisure Hours As Reported By Housewives

A related additional measure obtained specifically from housewives was their estimate of the number of hours free from parental obligations to do as they liked: the number of hours they had free to do as they wished during the day - if all their children were in school - and during the evening - after their children were in bed.

Daytime (Children in School)

Over a third of the respondents reported having 2 to 3 hours of leisure time while their children were in school while slightly less than that had 4 to 5 hours.

Marital status was significantly related to number of leisure hours with non-married respondents reporting less leisure time during the day than married respondents.

Leisure time during the day was not significantly related to ethnicity, age, occupation, education or income.

Evenings (Children in Bed)

The majority of the housewives said they had 2 to 3 hours of leisure time in the evenings when the children of 12 and under were in bed.

Leisure hours in the evenings was significantly related to ethnicity. People from the British Isles, the White Commonwealth and the United States tended to have more leisure hours than those of other countries.

There were no significant relationships between the number of leisure hours after the children were in bed with the remaining independent variables.

CHAPTER VII

CURRENT LEISURE ACTIVITIES

Previous chapters have presented information on the distribution of respondents' time between leisure and non-leisure activities. This chapter presents information on what Red Deer respondents actually did in the free time available to them, how satisfied they were with these activities and the conditions under which participation occurred.

In order to determine the number and type of leisure-time activities engaged in and the extent of participation, respondents were shown a list of twenty-two activities and were asked to indicate the average number of hours per week that they spent at each activity they reported. The list included a wide range of activities - from "spectator" pastimes such as watching movies to "sociable" pastimes such as visiting to "active" pastimes like curling. Space was also provided for subjects to add any activity they engaged in which was not included on the list. A separate question concerning vacation and weekend trips was also included.

Satisfaction with current leisure activities was assessed by means of a direct question requiring respondents to indicate which activities they enjoyed most and in which activities they desired increased participation. Respondents were also asked if they were active in any clubs or organizations related to their preferred activities.

Finally, information on the context in which leisure activities were engaged in was obtained by having respondents indicate whether they were typically alone, with friends or with family when they participated in a reported activity.

The information presented in this chapter is organized under the following headings: Number of Activities, Specific Activities, Preferred Activities, and Patterns of Leisure.

A. Number of Activities

The number of activities checked off on the list of activities was summed for each respondent. The distribution of the total number of activities engaged in by the Red Deer sample is found in Table VII-1.

Table VII-1

Number of Leisure Activities Reported by Respondents

<u>Number of Activities</u>	<u>Number of Respondents</u>	<u>Per Cent</u>
1 to 3	13	3.2
4 to 6	65	16.2
7 to 9	151	37.7
10 to 12	120	29.9
13 to 15	44	11.0
16 or more	7	1.8
No response	1	0.3
TOTAL	401	100.1

From the table it is evident that slightly more than half of the sample (53.9%) regularly engaged in from 4 to 9 activities. Only 3.2% engaged in fewer than 4 activities while a significant proportion (29.9%) engaged in 10 to 12 activities.

The number of activities in which a respondent participated was significantly related to ethnicity, age, and the three indices of socio-economic status - education, occupation and income; but not to sex, marital status or generation.

The relationship between ethnicity and number of leisure activities is given in Table VII-2.

Table VII-2

Number of Leisure Activities by Ethnicity

Ethnicity	Number of Activities								Total
	1 to 6		7 to 9		10 to 12		13 to 18		
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	
Canada	54	17.4	113	36.5	99	31.9	44	14.2	310
Britain, U. S.	15	27.8	21	38.9	16	29.6	2	3.7	54
Other	9	25.7	17	48.6	4	11.4	5	14.3	35
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	78	19.5	151	37.8	119	29.8	51	12.8	399

($P < .04$)

The data show that Canadian-born respondents were most likely to engage in 10 to 12 activities (31.9% or 99) while respondents born in Britain or the U.S. were most likely to engage in 1 to 6 activities (27.8% or 15). Respondents born in countries other than these three were most likely to engage in 7 to 9 activities (48.6% or 17).

The relationship between age and number of leisure activities was inverse as is shown in Table VII-3.

Table VII-3

Number of Leisure Activities by Age

Age	Number of Activities								Total
	1 to 6		7 to 9		10 to 12		13 to 18		
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	
25 years or under	6	12.2	22	44.9	12	24.5	9	18.4	49
26 to 40 years	11	7.7	51	35.7	57	39.9	24	16.8	143
41 to 55 years	23	19.0	42	34.7	40	33.1	16	13.2	121
56 to 65 years	14	30.4	23	50.0	8	17.4	1	2.2	46
Over 65 years	24	60.0	13	32.5	2	5.0	1	2.5	40
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	78	19.5	151	37.8	119	29.8	51	12.8	399

(P < .001)

As age increased, the proportion of respondents who reported participation in 10 to 12 or 13 to 18 activities decreased. Of those under 25, 24.5% (12) reported 10 to 12 activities and 18.4% (9) reported 13 to 18 activities, but of those over 65, only 5.0% (2) and 2.5% (1) respectively reported this many activities. Conversely, more people over 65 (60.0% or 24) reported 6 or fewer activities than did those under 25 (12.2% or 6).

Education was directly related to the number of leisure activities reported: see Table VII-4.

Table VII-4

Number of Leisure Activities by Education

<u>Education</u>	<u>Number of Activities</u>								<u>Total</u>
	<u>1 to 6</u>		<u>7 to 9</u>		<u>10 to 12</u>		<u>13 to 18</u>		
	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	
1 to 9 years	42	33.1	52	40.9	29	22.8	4	3.1	127
10 to 11 years	23	16.4	56	40.0	48	34.3	13	9.3	140
12 years, some college or degree	12	9.4	40	31.3	43	33.6	33	25.8	128
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	77	19.5	148	37.5	120	30.4	50	12.7	395

($P < .001$)

The higher a respondent's education, the more likely he was to engage in a large number of activities. While 33.1% (42) of those with 9 years or less reported 6 or fewer activities, only 9.4% (12) of those with 12 years, some college or a degree did so. However, of the latter group, 25.8% (33) reported between 13 and 18 activities whereas only 3.1% (4) of the former did so.

Occupation was directly related to number of leisure activities reported: see Table VII-5.

Table VII-5

Number of Leisure Activities by Occupation

Occupation	Number of Activities								Total
	1 to 6		7 to 9		10 to 12		13 to 18		
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	
Hollingshead 1 and 2	4	13.3	10	33.3	9	30.0	7	23.3	30
Hollingshead 3, 4 and Farmers	6	6.7	32	36.0	35	39.3	16	18.0	89
Hollingshead 5 and 6	17	16.8	37	36.6	39	38.6	8	7.9	101
Housewives	22	19.3	51	44.7	25	21.9	16	14.0	114
Hollingshead 7 and Unemployed	29	46.8	19	30.6	10	16.1	4	6.5	62
TOTAL	78	19.7	149	37.6	118	29.8	51	12.9	396

(P<.001)

Those with high-status occupations (Hollingshead 1 or 2) were less likely to mention 6 or fewer activities, 13.3% (4), and more likely to mention 13 to 18 activities, 23.3% (7), than were those with low-status occupations (Hollingshead 7) of whom 46.8% (29) mentioned 6 or fewer activities and only 6.5% (4) mentioned 13 to 18 activities. Housewives tended to report a moderate number of activities.

Income was also directly related to number of leisure activities reported. The data are presented in Table VII-6.

Table VII-6Number of Leisure Activities by Income

<u>Income</u>	<u>Number of Activities</u>								<u>Total</u>
	<u>1 to 6</u>		<u>7 to 9</u>		<u>10 to 12</u>		<u>13 to 18</u>		
	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	
Under \$3,000	21	50.0	11	26.2	5	11.9	5	11.9	42
\$3,000 to \$5,499	21	16.5	53	41.7	41	32.3	12	9.4	127
\$5,500 to \$7,999	11	11.3	35	36.1	36	37.1	15	11.5	97
\$8,000 and over	8	11.4	26	37.1	24	34.3	12	17.1	70
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
TOTAL	61	18.2	125	37.2	106	31.5	44	13.1	336

(P<.001)

The higher a respondent's income, the more likely he was to engage in a large number of activities. While 50.0% (21) of those with incomes under \$3,000 reported 6 or fewer activities, only 11.4% (8) of those with incomes over \$8,000 did so. Conversely, those with high incomes were more likely to report 13 to 18 activities, 17.1% (12) than were those with low incomes, 11.9% (5).

B. Specific Activities

Specific activities were classified as "most", "medial" or "least" time-consuming on the basis of the relative amounts of time respondents reported spending at the various activities. Since many activities are of a seasonal nature, a distinction was made in this section between time spent at an activity in winter and in summer.

1. Degree of Time Spent at Specific Activities in Winter

Table VII-7 presents the distribution of specific leisure activities by the amount of time consumed: activities are ranked according to the frequency with which they were named.

Table VII-7

Specific Activities as "Most", "Medial" or "Least" Time-
Consuming in Winter

<u>Activity</u>	<u>Degree of Time Consumption</u>							
	<u>Most</u>		<u>Medial</u>		<u>Least</u>		<u>Total</u>	
	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>% *</u>
Watching Movies or T.V.	264	68.4	76	19.7	46	11.9	386	96.3
Reading	212	61.5	90	26.1	43	12.5	345	86.0
Visiting	167	48.4	102	29.6	76	22.0	345	86.0
Playing with Children	155	73.8	37	17.6	18	8.6	210	52.4
Going for Pleasure Drives	25	13.3	77	41.0	86	45.7	188	46.9
Playing Card Games	17	9.4	76	42.0	88	48.6	181	45.1
Church Activities	19	11.0	50	28.9	104	60.1	173	43.1
Listening to Records	39	23.6	47	28.5	79	47.9	165	41.2
Sewing or Knitting	39	28.7	59	43.4	38	27.9	136	33.9
Participating in Group Athletics	17	13.4	60	47.2	50	39.4	127	31.7
Drink Beer	5	4.0	32	25.8	87	70.2	124	30.9
Participate in Cultural Events	29	23.6	46	37.4	48	39.0	123	30.7
Dancing	9	8.0	28	25.0	75	67.0	112	27.9
Attend Sports Events	20	18.2	40	36.4	50	45.5	110	27.4
Home Improvements	46	43.0	37	34.6	24	22.4	107	26.7
Clubs & Associations	3	2.8	36	34.0	67	63.2	106	26.4
Participate in Indi- vidual Athletics	18	20.7	38	43.7	31	35.6	87	21.7
Attend Cultural Events	0	0.0	11	17.2	53	82.8	64	16.0
Community Service	10	16.7	19	31.7	31	51.7	60	15.0
Continuing Education	14	60.9	7	30.4	2	8.7	23	5.7
Political Activities	1	10.0	0	0.0	9	90.0	10	2.5
Other	1	50.0	1	50.0	0	0.0	2	0.5

*Percentages in the "Totals" column are based upon the total sample of 401 respondents.

Clearly, the four most popular activities reported by members of the Red Deer sample were: a) watching movies or T. V., reported by 96.3%; b) reading, reported by 86.0%; c) visiting, reported by 86.0%; and d) playing with children, reported by 52.4%. None of the other activities reported were mentioned by more than half of the sample.

It is also significant that, with one exception, the four most popular activities were consistently named as "most" time-consuming activities by a good majority of those who participated in them. On the other hand, few of the activities engaged in by a minority of the sample proved to be very time consuming.

Cross-tabulating extent of participation for each activity with the independent variables produced several significant results with respect to patterns of involvement.

a) Watching Movies or T.V.

Almost everyone interviewed reported watching movies or T.V. and over two-thirds (68.8%) of these respondents said it was one of their most time-consuming leisure activities.

The degree of time consumed watching movies or T. V. was significantly related to age and education but not to any of the other independent variables.

Table VII-8 presents the data for the relationship between age and time consumed watching movies or T. V.

Table VII-8

Watching Movies or T.V. as a Time Consuming Activity by Age

Age	Degree of Time Consumption						Total
	Most		Medial		Least		
	N	%	N	%	N	%	
25 years or under	22	46.8	12	25.5	13	27.7	47
26 to 40 years	90	64.3	32	22.9	18	12.9	140
41 to 55 years	87	74.4	21	17.9	9	7.7	117
56 to 65 years	36	81.8	7	15.9	1	2.3	44
Over 65 years	30	78.9	3	7.9	5	13.2	38
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	265	68.7	75	19.4	46	11.9	386

($P < .001$)

A curvilinear relationship skewed toward the older age groups is shown by the data. The highest proportion reporting movies or T.V. as a "most" time-consuming activity, 81.8% (36), was found among those 56 to 65 years of age. This group also had the lowest proportion who reported movies or T. V. as a "least" time-consuming activity, 2.3% (1). Those under 25 spent the least amount of time watching movies or T.V.: 46.8% (22) listed it as a "most" time-consuming activity while 27.7% (13) said it was one of their "least" time-consuming activities. After age 65, the extent of participation in this activity tended to lessen once more: 78.9% (30) of those in this group said watching movies or T.V. was a most time-consuming activity while 13.2% (5) said it was a least time-consuming activity.

The relationship with education is shown in Table VII-9.

Table VII-9

Watching Movies or T.V. as a Time-Consuming Activity by Education

<u>Education</u>	<u>Degree of Time Consumption</u>						<u>Total</u>
	<u>Most</u>		<u>Medial</u>		<u>Least</u>		
	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	
1 to 9 years	101	82.1	20	16.3	2	1.6	123
10 to 11 years	85	63.4	27	20.1	22	16.4	134
12 years, some college, or degree	76	60.8	29	23.2	20	16.0	125
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	262	68.6	76	19.9	44	11.5	382

(P <.001)

Education was inversely related to the degree of time spent watching movies or T. V. As the amount of education increased, the proportion of respondents reporting this as one of their "most" time-consuming activities decreased: 82.1% (101) of those with 9 years or less vs. 60.8% (76) of those with 12 years or more. Conversely, the proportions saying it was a "least" time-consuming activity increased from 1.6% (2) of those in the "low" education group to 16.0% (20) of those in the "high" education group.

b) Visiting

Most respondents (86.0%) said some of their leisure time was spent visiting. Almost half of those (48.4%) who reported engaging in this activity said it was one of their "most" time-consuming activities.

Only two independent variables, education and income, were related to the degree of time consumed by visiting.

Table VII-10 shows the relationship of education to degree of time consumed visiting.

Table VII-10

Visiting as a Time-Consuming Activity by Education

<u>Education</u>	<u>Degree of Time Consumption</u>						<u>Total</u>
	<u>Most</u>		<u>Medial</u>		<u>Least</u>		
	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	
1 to 9 years	49	45.0	28	25.7	32	29.4	109
10 to 11 years	61	48.4	35	27.8	30	23.8	126
12 years, some college, or degree	58	52.7	39	35.5	13	11.8	110
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	168	48.7	102	29.6	75	21.7	345

($P < .03$)

Education was directly related to degree of time consumed by visiting. Those with 9 years or less were less likely than those with 12 years or more to say that visiting was a "most" time-consuming activity: 45.0% (49) vs. 52.7% (58) respectively. Conversely, 29.4% (32) of the former as compared to 11.8% (13) of the latter group said visiting was one of their "least" time-consuming activities.

The relationship of income to degree of time consumed in visiting is shown in Table VII-11.

Table VII-11

Visiting as a Time-Consuming Activity by Income

<u>Income</u>	<u>Degree of Time Consumption</u>						
	<u>Most</u>		<u>Medial</u>		<u>Least</u>		<u>Total</u>
	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	
Under \$3,000	14	40.0	5	14.3	16	45.7	35
\$3,000 to \$5,499	56	49.6	32	28.3	25	22.1	113
\$5,500 to \$7,999	43	49.4	32	36.8	12	13.8	87
Over \$8,000	29	49.2	19	32.2	11	18.6	59
	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
TOTAL	142	48.3	88	29.9	64	21.8	294

($P < .01$)

A curvilinear relationship is evident, particularly with respect to the "medial" and "least" categories of time consumption. While the differences in proportions in the "most" category tended to be slight, pronounced differences appeared in the "medial" category where 36.8% (32) of those with incomes between \$5,500 to \$7,999 said visiting was a most time consuming activity as compared with 14.3% (5) of those in the lowest income bracket and 32.2% (19) of those in the highest income bracket. Similar differences, but in the opposite direction, are evident in the proportions reporting visiting as a least time-consuming activity.

c) Playing with Children

While only slightly more than half of the sample said they devoted some of their free time to playing with their children, nearly three-quarters (73.8%) of these respondents claimed this as one of their most time-consuming activities. Only marital status was related to the degree of time respondents reported being consumed by playing with children: see Table VII-12.

Table VII-12

Playing with Children as a Time-Consuming Activity by Marital Status

<u>Marital Status</u>	<u>Degree of Time Consumption</u>						
	<u>Most</u>		<u>Medial</u>		<u>Least</u>		<u>Total</u>
	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	
Married	140	76.5	32	17.5	11	6.0	183
Not Married	15	55.6	5	18.5	7	25.9	27
TOTAL	155	73.8	37	17.6	18	8.6	210

($P < .01$)

Married respondents were more likely than those not married to report that playing with children was one of their "most" time-consuming activities: 76.5% (140) and 55.6% (15) respectively said it was a "most" time-consuming activity. Conversely, 25.9% (7) of the non-married vs. 6.0% (11) of the married said it was a "least" time-consuming activity.

d) Sewing or Knitting

One-third (33.9%) of the sample reported that they sewed or knitted. Of these, over one-quarter (28.7%) said that this was one of their "most" time-consuming activities.

Age was the only independent variable related to the degree of time respondents spent sewing or knitting. This relationship is shown in Table VII-13.

Table VII-13

Sewing or Knitting as a Time-Consuming Activity by Age

Age	Degree of Time Consumption						Total
	Most		Medial		Least		
	N	%	N	%	N	%	
25 years or under	4	28.6	3	21.4	7	50.0	14
26 to 40 years	10	19.2	30	57.7	12	23.1	52
41 to 55 years	17	37.0	21	45.7	8	17.4	46
56 to 65 years	2	18.2	1	9.1	8	72.7	11
Over 65 years	6	46.2	4	30.8	3	23.1	13
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	39	28.7	59	43.4	38	27.9	136

(P <.001)

Respondents over 65 tended to report sewing and knitting as a "most" time-consuming activity: 46.2% said it was "most" time-consuming and 23.1% said it was "least" time-consuming. Those 41 to 55 years of age had the next highest proportion saying it was a "most" time-consuming activity - 37.0% - while those 56 to 65 years of age were least likely to report that sewing or knitting was very time consuming: 18.2% (2) said it was a "most" time-consuming activity and 72.7% (8) said it was a "least" time-consuming activity.

e) Drinking Beer

Less than one-third of the sample (30.9%) reported drinking beer as a leisure activity and nearly three-quarters (70.2%) of these said it was one of their "least" time-consuming activities. Drinking beer, as a time-consuming leisure activity was only related to sex: see Table VII-14.

Table VII-14

Drinking Beer as a Time-Consuming Activity by Sex

<u>Sex</u>	<u>Degree of Time Consumption</u>						<u>Total</u>
	<u>Most</u>		<u>Medial</u>		<u>Least</u>		
	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	
Male	3	3.9	27	35.5	46	60.5	76
Female	2	4.2	5	10.4	41	85.4	48
TOTAL	5	4.0	32	25.8	87	70.2	124

(P<.01)

Females were slightly more likely than males to report that this was a "most" time-consuming activity - 4.2% (2) vs. 3.9% (3) respectively - but were also more likely to report drinking beer as one of their "least" time-consuming activities - 85.4% (41) vs. 60.5% (46) respectively.

f) Participation in Cultural Events

While 30.7% of the sample reported this as a leisure activity only 23.6% said it was a "most" time-consuming activity. Most respondents, 39.0%, said it was a least time-consuming activity.

Sex, age and generation were related to the degree of time consumed by participation in cultural events.

Table VII-15 presents the relationship with sex.

Table VII-15

Participating in Cultural Events as a Time-Consuming Activity by Sex

<u>Sex</u>	<u>Degree of Time Consumption</u>						<u>Total</u>
	<u>Most</u>		<u>Medial</u>		<u>Least</u>		
	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	
Male	27	30.7	30	34.1	31	35.2	88
Female	2	5.7	16	45.7	17	48.6	35
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	29	23.6	46	37.4	48	39.0	123

($P < .01$)

The data show that men were more likely than women to report that participation in cultural events was one of their "most" time-consuming activities: 30.7% (27) vs. 5.7% (2) respectively. Conversely, women were more likely to say it was a "least" time-consuming activity: 48.6% (17) vs. 35.2% (31) respectively.

The relationship between degree of time consumed by participation in cultural events and age is shown in Table VII-16.

Table VII-16

Participation in Cultural Events as a Time Consuming Activity by Age

<u>Age</u>	<u>Degree of Time Consumption</u>						<u>Total</u>
	<u>Most</u>		<u>Medial</u>		<u>Least</u>		
	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	
25 years and under	2	15.4	5	38.5	6	46.2	13
26 to 40 years	15	31.9	19	40.4	13	27.7	47
41 to 55 years	4	10.3	20	51.3	15	38.5	39
56 to 65 years	2	16.7	2	16.7	8	66.7	12
Over 65 years	5	45.5	0	0.0	6	54.5	11
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	28	23.0	46	37.7	48	39.3	122

($P < .001$)

Respondents over 65 were most likely to report that participation in cultural events was a "most" time-consuming activity: 45.5% (5). In comparison to the other age groups, respondents between the ages of 26 and 40 were also likely to say this was a "most" time-consuming activity, 31.9% (15). This latter group also had the lowest proportion saying that participation in cultural events was a "least" time-consuming activity, 27.7% (13).

Table VII-17 shows the relationship with generation.

Table VII-17

Participation in Cultural Events as a Time-Consuming

Activity by Generation

<u>Generation</u>	<u>Degree of Time Consumption</u>						<u>Total</u>
	<u>Most</u>		<u>Medial</u>		<u>Least</u>		
	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	
First	2	12.5	5	31.3	9	56.3	16
Second	7	20.0	15	42.9	13	37.1	35
Third	19	38.8	16	32.7	14	28.6	49
Fourth or more	1	4.3	10	43.5	12	52.2	23
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	29	23.6	46	37.4	48	39.0	123

(P < .05)

A curvilinear relationship was found. Third generation respondents had the highest proportion saying participation in cultural events was one of their most time-consuming activities (38.8% or 19), first and fourth generation respondents the lowest proportion who reported this (12.5% or 2 and 4.3% or 1 respectively). On the other hand, first and fourth generation respondents had the highest proportions saying this was a "least" time-consuming activity (56.3% or 9 and 52.2% or 12 respectively).

The extent of participation in any of the other leisure activities listed was not related to any of the independent variables.

2. Degree of Time Spent at Specific Activities in Summer

Table VII-18 presents the distribution of specific leisure activities by the amount of time concerned: activities are ranked according to the frequency with which they were named.

Table VII-18

Specific Activities as "Most", "Medial" or "Least"Time Consuming in Summer

Activity	<u>Degree of Time Consumption</u>							
	<u>Most</u>		<u>Medial</u>		<u>Least</u>		<u>Total*</u>	
	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>
Watching Movies								
or T. V.	242	67.8	73	20.5	42	11.8	357	89.0
Visiting	168	48.8	102	29.7	74	21.5	344	85.8
Reading	209	62.8	85	25.5	39	11.7	333	83.0
Go for Pleasure								
Drives	33	11.6	114	40.1	137	48.2	284	70.8
Home Improvements	131	52.0	80	31.8	41	16.3	252	62.8
Play with Children	158	73.5	38	17.7	19	8.8	215	53.6
Church Activities	17	10.2	49	29.5	100	60.2	166	41.4
Listen to Records	39	24.1	44	27.2	79	48.8	162	40.4
Participate in								
Individual								
Athletics	28	19.7	67	47.2	47	33.1	142	35.4
Drink Beer	6	4.5	36	26.9	92	68.7	134	33.4
Sewing or Knitting	34	28.8	52	44.1	32	27.1	118	29.4
Playing Card Games	12	10.3	46	39.7	58	50.0	116	28.9
Participate in Cul-								
tural Activities	26	22.8	46	40.4	42	36.8	114	28.4
Attend a Sporting								
Event	16	15.7	32	31.4	54	52.9	102	25.4
Dancing	7	7.8	23	25.6	60	66.7	90	22.4
Clubs and Associ-								
ations	3	3.5	34	39.1	50	57.5	87	21.7
Participate in								
Group Athletics	8	13.8	19	32.8	31	53.5	58	14.5
Community Service	10	18.9	15	28.3	28	52.8	53	13.2
Attend Cultural								
Activities	0	0.0	8	17.8	37	82.2	45	11.2
Political Activities	3	23.1	1	7.7	9	69.2	13	3.2
Continuing Education	5	55.6	3	33.3	1	11.1	9	2.2
Other	1	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.3

*Percentages in the "Totals" column are based upon the total sample of 401 respondents.

In summer, six activities were popular among the Red Deer sample members. The activities mentioned by more than half of the respondents were: a) watching movies or T. V., reported by 89.0%; b) visiting, reported by 85.8%; c) reading, reported by 83.0%; d) going for pleasure

drives, reported by 70.8%; e) home improvements, reported by 62.8%; f) playing with children, reported by 53.6%.

As was the case for winter, except for one activity, going for pleasure drives, the most popular activities were consistently named as "most" time-consuming activities by a majority of those who participated in them. In general, the fewer the participants engaging in an activity the less time each of them puts into the activity.

When the degree of time consumed by each activity was cross-tabulated with the independent variables, several activities were found to attract particular types of participants.

a) Watching Movies or T.V.

In summer, as in winter, watching movies or T. V. was by far the most popular and the most time-consuming activity engaged in. Of the 89.0% of the sample who reported watching movies or T.V., 67.8% said it was one of their most time-consuming activities.

Also, as was the case in winter, age and education were the only independent variables found to be significantly related to the degree of time consumed watching movies or T. V.

Table VII-19 presents the data for the relationship with age.

Table VII-19

Watching Movies or T. V. as a Time-Consuming Activity by Age

Age	Degree of Time Consumption						Total
	Most		Medial		Least		
	N	%	N	%	N	%	
25 years and under	20	44.4	12	26.7	13	28.9	45
26 to 40 years	81	63.8	30	23.6	16	12.6	127
41 to 55 years	79	73.8	20	18.7	8	7.5	107
56 to 65 years	33	80.5	7	17.1	1	2.4	41
Over 65 years	29	80.6	3	8.3	4	11.1	36
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	242	68.0	72	20.2	42	11.8	356

(P<.001)

The data show a direct relationship between age and the degree of time consumed watching movies or T.V. As age increased, the proportions reporting movies and T. V. as a "most" time-consuming activity increased significantly from 44.4% (20) of those 25 and under to 80.6% (29) of those over 65. There was a corresponding drop in the proportions saying movies and T. V. was a least time-consuming activity: 28.9% (13) of those 25 and under said this compared to 11.1% (4) of those over 65.

Table VII-20 presents the data for the relationship with education.

Table VII-20Watching Movies or T. V. as a Time-Consuming Activity by Education

<u>Education</u>	<u>Degree of Time Consumption</u>						
	<u>Most</u>		<u>Medial</u>		<u>Least</u>		<u>Total</u>
	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	
1 to 9 years	92	80.7	20	17.5	2	1.8	114
10 to 11 years	81	63.8	26	20.5	20	15.7	127
12 years, some college, or degree	67	59.8	27	24.1	18	16.1	112
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	240	68.0	73	20.7	40	11.3	353

(P<.001)

An inverse relationship between education and the degree of time consumed watching movies or T.V. is indicated. Those with less education were more likely to say watching movies or T.V. was a "most" time-consuming activity - 80.7% (92) of those with 9 years or less - than were those with more education - 59.8% (67) of those with 12 years or more. The proportions saying this was a "least" time-consuming activity were reversed: 1.8% (2) for the less educated vs. 16.1% (18) for the more educated.

b) Visiting

A large majority of the respondents (85.8%) said that in summer, as in winter, some of their free time was spent visiting. For half (48.8%) of the respondents who reported this activity it was labelled a "most" time-consuming activity.

Four independent variables, age, education, occupation, and income were found to be significantly related to the degree of time respondents spent visiting.

The extent to which respondents spent their time visiting was found to be inversely related to age as is shown in Table VII-21.

Table VII-21

Visiting as a Time-Consuming Activity by Age

Age	Degree of Time Consumption						Total
	Most		Medial		Least		
	N	%	N	%	N	%	
25 years and under	31	70.5	11	25.0	2	4.5	44
26 to 40 years	62	52.1	37	31.1	20	16.8	119
41 to 55 years	48	44.0	39	35.8	22	20.2	109
56 to 65 years	15	40.5	8	21.6	14	37.8	37
Over 65 years	12	35.3	6	17.6	16	47.1	34
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	168	49.0	101	29.4	74	21.6	343

(P<.001)

Elderly respondents were less likely than the young to say that visiting was one of their most time-consuming activities: 35.3% (12) of those over 65 vs. 70.5% (31) of those under 25. Conversely, they were more likely to say visiting was "least" time-consuming: 47.1% (16) vs. 4.5% (2) respectively. This corresponds to the relationship with age found for winter.

Education was found to be directly related to the extent to which respondents spent their time visiting. This is shown in Table VII-22.

Table VII-22

Visiting as a Time Consuming Activity by Education

<u>Education</u>	<u>Degree of Time Consumption</u>						
	<u>Most</u>		<u>Medial</u>		<u>Least</u>		<u>Total</u>
	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	
1 to 9 years	48	44.4	28	25.9	32	29.6	108
10 to 11 years	61	49.2	35	28.2	28	22.6	124
12 years, some college or degree	56	51.9	39	36.1	13	12.0	108
TOTAL	165	48.5	102	30.0	73	21.5	340

($P < .03$)

Respondents with a greater amount of education were more likely than those with less education to report that visiting was one of their "most" time-consuming activities: 51.9% (56) of those with 12 years or more vs. 44.4% (48) of those with 9 years or less. On the other hand, they were less likely than those with 9 years or less to say that visiting was a "least" time-consuming activity: 12.0% (13) vs. 29.6% (32) respectively. This coincided with the relationship between education and amount of time spent visiting obtained for winter.

A curvilinear relationship was found between occupation and the degree of time spent visiting in summer. This is shown in Table VII-23.

Table VII-23

Visiting as a Time-Consuming Activity by Occupation

<u>Occupation</u>	<u>Degree of Time Consumption</u>						<u>Total</u>
	<u>Most</u>		<u>Medial</u>		<u>Least</u>		
	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	
Hollingshead 1 and 2	10	40.0	7	28.0	8	32.0	25
Hollingshead 3 and 4; Farmers	42	58.3	21	29.2	9	12.5	72
Hollingshead 5 and 6	38	42.2	33	36.7	19	21.1	90
Housewives	57	55.9	26	25.5	19	18.6	102
Hollingshead 7, unemployed, retired	20	38.5	14	26.9	18	34.6	52
TOTAL	167	49.0	101	29.6	73	21.4	341

(P<.05)

Least likely to say that visiting was a "most" time-consuming activity were respondents in the highest and the lowest status occupations: 40.0% (10) in Hollingshead 1 and 2 and 38.5% (20) in Hollingshead 7 and not working. Those with occupations in the middle of the status hierarchy, along with housewives, had the highest proportions reporting visiting as a "most" time-consuming activity: Hollingshead 3 and 4 and farmers, 58.3% (42); Hollingshead 5 and 6, 42.2% (38); Housewives, 55.9% (57). This pattern of responses was reversed among those who reported visiting as a "least" time-consuming activity: 32.0% (8) of those in Hollingshead 1 and 2 occupational categories and 34.6% (18) of those in Hollingshead 7 occupational categories or not employed as compared to 12.5% (9) of those in Hollingshead 3 and 4 or farmers, 21.1% (19) of those in Hollingshead 5 and 6 and 18.6% (19) of the Housewives.

A curvilinear relationship was also found between income and the degree of time spent visiting: see Table VII-24.

Table VII-24

Visiting as a Time-Consuming Activity by Income

<u>Income</u>	<u>Degree of Time Consumption</u>						
	<u>Most</u>		<u>Medial</u>		<u>Least</u>		<u>Total</u>
	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	
Under \$3,000	14	40.0	5	14.3	16	45.7	35
\$3,000 to \$5,499	56	50.0	32	28.6	24	21.4	112
\$5,500 to \$7,999	42	50.0	31	36.9	11	13.1	84
Over \$8,000	27	46.6	20	34.5	11	19.0	58
TOTAL	139	48.1	88	30.4	62	21.5	289

($P < .01$)

High income (over \$8,000) and low income (under \$3,000)

respondents were least likely to say visiting was a "most" time-consuming activity (46.6% or 27 and 40.0% or 14 respectively) and more likely to say it was a "least" time-consuming activity (19.0% or 11 and 45.7% or 16 respectively). Respondents with average incomes (\$3,000 to \$5,499 and \$5,500 to \$7,999) tended to say visiting was "most" time-consuming (50% or 56 and 50% or 42 respectively) and were less likely to say it was "least" time-consuming (21.4% or 24 and 13.1% or 11 respectively). These results are also in agreement with those obtained when income was cross-tabulated with time spent visiting in winter.

c) Going for Pleasure Drives

Of the 70.8% of the sample who claimed pleasure driving as a leisure time activity, only 11.6% said that it was one of their "most" time-consuming activities.

How much time a respondent reported spending at pleasure driving was found to be significantly related to sex and education but not to any of the other independent variables.

The relationship with sex is given in Table VII-25.

Table VII-25

Pleasure Driving as a Time-Consuming Activity by Sex

<u>Sex</u>	<u>Degree of Time Consumption</u>						<u>Total</u>
	<u>Most</u>		<u>Medial</u>		<u>Least</u>		
	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	
Male	26	16.8	56	36.1	73	47.1	155
Female	7	5.5	58	45.3	63	49.2	128
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	33	11.7	114	40.3	136	48.1	283

(P<.01)

The data show that males tended to say pleasure driving was one of their "most" time-consuming activities - 16.8% (26) vs. 5.5% (7) - and females tended to say it was one of their "least" time-consuming activities - 49.2% (63) vs. 47.1% (73).

Table VII-26 presents the data for the relationship between education and amount of time spent going for pleasure drives.

Table VII-26Pleasure Driving as a Time-Consuming Activityby Education

<u>Education</u>	<u>Degree of Time Consumption</u>						
	<u>Most</u>		<u>Medial</u>		<u>Least</u>		<u>Total</u>
	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	
1 to 9 years	5	6.1	24	29.3	53	64.6	82
10 to 11 years	13	12.4	44	41.9	48	45.7	105
12 years, some college, or degree	14	15.1	46	49.5	33	35.5	93
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	32	11.4	114	40.7	134	47.9	280

(P<.001)

A direct relationship is indicated. Only 6.1% (5) of those with 9 years or less said pleasure driving was one of their "most" time-consuming activities while 15.1% (14) of those with 12 years or more made this claim. Conversely, 64.6% (53) of the former group reported pleasure driving as a "least" time-consuming activity as compared with 35.5% (33) of the latter group.

d) Playing With Children

Playing with one's children was reported as a leisure activity by slightly more than half of the sample (53.6%) but it was reported as a "most" time-consuming activity by 73.5% of those who mentioned it.

The degree of time spent playing with children was found to be significantly related to sex, marital status, age and occupation.

Table VII-27 presents the relationship with sex.

Table VII-27Playing With Children as a Time-Consuming Activity by Sex

<u>Sex</u>	<u>Degree of Time Consumption</u>						<u>Total</u>
	<u>Most</u>		<u>Medial</u>		<u>Least</u>		
	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	
Male	74	67.3	22	20.0	14	12.7	110
Female	84	80.8	16	15.4	4	3.8	104
TOTAL	158	73.8	38	17.8	18	8.4	214

(P<.03)

Females reported spending more time playing with children than males. While 80.8% (84) of the females said it was one of their "most" time-consuming activities, 67.3% (74) of the males made this claim. Conversely, 12.7% (14) of the males said playing with children was a "least" time-consuming activity as compared to only 3.8% (4) of the females.

The relationship with marital status is presented in Table VII-28.

Table VII-28Playing With Children as a Time-Consuming Activityby Marital Status

<u>Marital Status</u>	<u>Degree of Time Consumption</u>						
	<u>Most</u>		<u>Medial</u>		<u>Least</u>		<u>Total</u>
	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	
Married	143	76.1	33	17.6	12	6.4	188
Widowed, Divorced, Separated, Single	15	55.6	5	18.5	7	25.9	27
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	158	73.5	38	17.7	19	8.8	215

(P<.001)

Married respondents reported playing with children as more time-consuming than those who were widowed, divorced, separated or single: 76.1% (143) of the married said it was a "most" time-consuming activity while 55.6% (15) of the other respondents said this. Conversely, married respondents were less likely to say it was one of their "least" time-consuming activities: 6.4% (12) vs. 25.9% (7) respectively. This was almost identical with the relationship found for winter.

A curvilinear relationship was found between age and the degree of time consumed playing with children. This is shown in Table VII-29.

Table VII-29

Playing With Children as a Time-Consuming Activity by Age

Age	Degree of Time Consumption						Total
	Most		Medial		Least		
	N	%	N	%	N	%	
25 years or under	23	79.3	3	10.3	3	10.3	29
26 to 40 years	92	80.7	16	14.0	6	5.3	114
41 to 55 years	37	60.7	16	26.2	8	13.1	61
56 to 65 years	3	42.9	3	42.9	1	14.3	7
Over 65 years	2	66.7	0	0.0	1	33.3	3
TOTAL	157	73.4	38	17.8	19	8.9	214

(P<.05)

As might be expected, respondents 26 to 40 years of age had the highest proportion saying that playing with children was one of their "most" time-consuming leisure activities - 80.7% (92) - and the smallest proportion saying it was a "least" time-consuming activity - 5.3% (6). Respondents under 25 and those 41 to 55 had the next largest proportions of "most" replies - 79.3% (23) and 60.7% (37) respectively - and of

"least" replies 10.3% (3) and 13.1% (8) respectively.

Occupation was also found to be curvilinearly related to degree of time spent playing with children as Table VII-30 shows.

Table VII-30

Playing with Children as a Time-Consuming Activity

by Occupation

<u>Occupation</u>	<u>Degree of Time Consumption</u>						<u>Total</u>
	<u>Most</u>		<u>Medial</u>		<u>Least</u>		
	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	
Hollingshead 1 and 2	6	42.9	6	42.9	2	14.3	14
Hollingshead 3 and 4, and Farmers	43	75.4	9	15.8	5	8.8	57
Hollingshead 5 and 6	38	74.5	8	15.7	5	9.8	51
Housewives	63	88.7	7	9.9	1	1.4	71
Hollingshead 7, Not employed	7	36.8	7	36.8	5	26.3	19
TOTAL	157	74.1	37	17.5	18	8.5	212

($P < .001$)

Besides housewives, who were most likely to report that playing with children was one of their "most" time-consuming activities, 88.7% (63), respondents in Hollingshead 3 and 4 and Hollingshead 5 and 6 tended to report this as a "most" time-consuming activity - 75.4% (43) and 74.5% (38) respectively. In comparison, only 42.9% (6) of those in Hollingshead 1 and 2 and 36.8% (7) in Hollingshead 7 or who were not employed made this claim. Conversely, these two categories had the highest percentages reporting that playing with children was a "least" time-consuming activity - 14.3% (2) and 26.3% (5) respectively.

e) Participation in Individual Athletics

Only one-third (35.4%) of the sample said that they participated in individual athletics in their free time. Most respondents reported that this was a "medial" (47.2%) or a "least" (33.1%) time-consuming activity.

The only independent variable significantly related to the degree of respondent's free time consumed by individual athletics was income. This relationship is shown in Table VII-31.

Table VII-31

Individual Athletics as a Time-Consuming Activity by Income

<u>Income</u>	<u>Degree of Time Consumption</u>						
	<u>Most</u>		<u>Medial</u>		<u>Least</u>		<u>Total</u>
	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	
Under \$3,000	3	50.0	2	33.3	1	16.7	6
\$3,000 to \$5,499	3	6.7	24	53.3	18	40.0	45
\$5,500 to \$7,999	8	19.5	23	56.1	10	24.4	41
Over \$8,000	12	34.3	12	34.3	11	31.4	35
	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
TOTAL	26	20.5	61	48.0	40	31.5	127

($P < .02$)

The data show a curvilinear relationship between income and the amount of time consumed by individual athletics. Those with low incomes and those with high incomes tended to say that this was one of their "most" time-consuming activities: Under \$3,000, 50.0% (3) and over \$8,000, 34.3% (12).

In comparison, those in the middle-income ranges tended to report individual athletics as a "least" time-consuming activity: \$3,000 to \$5,499, 40.0% (18) and \$5,500 to \$7,999, 24.4% (10).

f) Drinking Beer

Drinking beer in a bar was reported as a leisure time activity by 33.4% of the sample. The majority of respondents (68.7%) indicated that drinking beer was one of their "least" time-consuming activities.

Sex and occupation were the only two independent variables related to the degree of time consumed drinking beer.

Table VII-32 presents the relationship with sex.

Table VII-32

Drinking Beer as a Time-Consuming Activity by Sex

<u>Sex</u>	<u>Degree of Time Consumption</u>						
	<u>Most</u>		<u>Medial</u>		<u>Least</u>		<u>Total</u>
	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	
Male	5	6.1	29	35.4	48	58.5	82
Female	1	1.9	7	13.5	44	84.6	52
TOTAL	6	4.5	36	26.9	92	68.7	134

($P < .01$)

The data show that males reported spending more of their free time drinking beer than did females. Of the men, 6.1% (5) said this was a "most" time-consuming activity while only 1.9% (1) of the women said this. However, 84.6% (44) of the women reported drinking beer as a "least" time-consuming activity compared to 58.5% (48) of the men.

Table VII-33 presents the data for the relationship with occupation.

Table VII-33

Drinking Beer as a Time-Consuming Activity by Occupation

<u>Occupation</u>	<u>Degree of Time Consumption</u>						<u>Total</u>
	<u>Most</u>		<u>Medial</u>		<u>Least</u>		
	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	
Hollingshead 1 and 2	0	0.0	0	0.0	6	100.0	6
Hollingshead 3 and 4 and Farmers	2	5.4	10	27.0	25	67.6	37
Hollingshead 5 and 6	4	9.1	19	43.2	21	47.7	44
Housewives	0	0.0	4	12.9	27	87.1	31
Hollingshead 7, Not employed	0	0.0	2	15.4	11	84.6	13
TOTAL	6	4.6	35	26.7	90	68.7	131

(P<.02)

The small number of respondents in some of the categories biases the percentages. Nevertheless, the over-all pattern of responses is in line with other findings. Housewives have a high proportion indicating that beer drinking is a "least" time-consuming activity (87.1%). This is consistent with the results obtained in Table VII-32 above. The tendency for those in Hollingshead 5 and 6 to have the highest proportions of "most" (9.1% or 4) and "medial" (43.2% or 19) responses is also in line with the findings of other studies which indicate that drinking beer is an activity participated in by those with lower status occupations.

g) Sewing or Knitting

Of the 29.4% of the sample who reported spending some of their leisure time sewing or knitting, the largest proportion, 44.1%, said this was one of their "medially" time-consuming leisure activities.

Age was the only independent variable found to be related to the degree of time spent sewing or knitting: see Table VII-34.

Table VII-34

Sewing or Knitting as a Time-Consuming Activity by Age

<u>Age</u>	<u>Degree of Time Consumption</u>						<u>Total</u>
	<u>Most</u>		<u>Medial</u>		<u>Least</u>		
	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	
25 years or under	4	30.8	3	23.1	6	46.2	13
26 to 40 years	8	18.6	25	58.1	10	23.3	43
41 to 55 years	16	39.0	19	46.3	6	14.6	41
56 to 65 years	1	11.1	1	11.1	7	77.8	9
Over 65 years	5	41.7	4	33.3	3	25.0	12
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	34	28.8	52	44.1	32	27.1	118

(P <.001)

No consistent over-all pattern is evident but the data do indicate that this is an activity engaged in by older respondents. Respondents over 65 were more likely to report sewing or knitting as a "most" time-consuming activity than were younger respondents: 41.7% (5) vs. 11.1% (1), 39.0% (16), 18.6% (8) and 30.8% (4) in decreasing order of age groups. Conversely, except for those 56 to 65 years of age who had a surprisingly high proportion (77.8%) reporting sewing and knitting as a "least" time-consuming activity, those 25 and under were most likely to give this response, 46.2%. These results are similar to those obtained in winter.

The amount of time consumed by the other activities listed was not found to be significantly related to any of the independent variables.

3. Annual Vacation

The annual vacation comprises one of the largest single units of leisure time available to a majority of the population. Often this time is spent travelling though this does not usually preclude it also being spent on some of the activities mentioned in the previous section. When asked if they usually took a vacation, 65.1% (261) of the respondents in the Red Deer sample said yes. Most of these respondents (60.5% or 158) took their vacation in the summer but 24.9% (65) took a spring vacation and 14.6% (38) took a fall or winter vacation.

Whether a respondent reported taking a vacation was found to be related to age and the three indices of social class - education, occupation and income.

The relationship between age and taking a vacation is presented in Table VII-35.

Table VII-35

Taking a Vacation by Age

<u>Age</u>	<u>Took a Vacation</u>				<u>Total</u>
	<u>Yes</u>		<u>No</u>		
	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	
25 years and under	26	53.0	23	46.9	49
26 to 40 years	108	75.6	35	24.5	143
41 to 55 years	86	72.2	33	27.7	119
56 to 65 years	29	65.9	15	34.1	44
Over 65 years	12	31.6	26	68.4	38
	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	261	66.4	132	33.6	393

(P<.001)

A curvilinear relationship is evident. Respondents under 25 and those over 65 years of age were the least likely to have taken a vacation: 53.0% (26) and 31.6% (12) respectively reported taking a vacation. In comparison, 75.6% (108) of those 26 to 40, 72.2% (86) of those 41 to 55, and 65.9% (29) of those 56 to 65 years of age reported taking a vacation.

Education was directly related to the probability of having taken a vacation as is shown in Table VII-36.

Table VII-36
Taking a Vacation by Education

<u>Education</u>	<u>Took a Vacation</u>				<u>Total</u>
	<u>Yes</u>		<u>No</u>		
	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	
1 to 9 years	73	58.4	52	41.6	125
10 to 11 years	88	63.8	50	36.2	138
12 years, some college, or degree	98	77.8	28	22.2	126
	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	259	66.6	130	33.4	389

(P<.001)

While over half (58.4% or 73) of those with less than 10 years of schooling reported taking a vacation, almost four-fifths (77.8% or 98) of those with 12 years or more did so.

Income was also directly related to the probability of having taken a vacation. The relationship is shown in Table VII-37.

Table VII-37

Taking a Vacation by Income

<u>Income</u>	<u>Took a Vacation</u>				<u>Total</u>
	<u>Yes</u>		<u>No</u>		
	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	
Under \$3,000	17	40.4	25	59.5	42
\$3,000 to \$5,499	88	69.2	39	30.7	127
\$5,500 to \$7,999	74	77.1	22	22.9	96
Over \$8,000	54	78.3	15	21.7	69
TOTAL	233	69.8	101	30.2	334

($P < .001$)

It is not surprising that those with incomes over \$8,000 were twice as likely to have taken a vacation as were those with incomes under \$3,000: 78.3% (54) vs. 40.4% (17) respectively said they took a vacation. However, the probability of having taken a vacation was found to be curvilinearly related to occupational status: see Table VII-38.

Table VII-38

Taking a Vacation by Occupation

<u>Occupation</u>	<u>Took a Vacation</u>				<u>Total</u>
	<u>Yes</u>		<u>No</u>		
	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	
Hollingshead 1 and 2	22	73.3	8	26.7	30
Hollingshead 3 and 4 and Farmers	70	80.5	17	19.5	87
Hollingshead 5 and 6	69	69.0	31	31.0	100
Housewives	71	63.4	41	36.6	112
Hollingshead 7, Not employed	28	45.9	33	54.1	61
	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	260	66.7	130	33.3	390

($P < .01$)

While respondents in the highest status occupations (Hollingshead 1 and 2) were more likely to have taken a vacation than were those in the lowest status occupations (73.3% or 22 vs. 45.9% or 28) they were not as likely to have taken a vacation as were those with moderately high status occupations (Hollingshead 3 and 4 and farmers, 80.5% or 70).

None of the independent variables were found to be significantly related to the season during which a respondent took his vacation.

4. Weekend Trips

In addition to a yearly vacation, a significant proportion of respondents reported taking one or more weekend trips during the course of the year. Table VII-39 presents a distribution of the number of weekend trips taken in summer and in winter.

Table VII-39Number of Weekend Trips Taken

<u>Number of Trips</u>	<u>Summer</u>		<u>Winter</u>	
	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>
None	204	50.9	251	62.6
One	72	18.0	74	18.5
Two or Three	57	14.2	37	9.2
Four or Five	21	5.2	7	1.8
Six or Seven	33	8.2	15	3.8
Unspecified Number	9	2.2	7	1.8
No Response	5	1.3	10	2.5
TOTAL	401	100.0	401	100.2

The data show that more people took more weekend trips in summer than in winter. However, half of the sample took no weekend trips during either season.

a) Summer

In summer, marital status and generation were the only independent variables not significantly related to taking a weekend trip. The relationships with the other independent variables are presented below.

Taking a weekend trip was related to sex as shown in Table VII-40.

Table VII-40Taking a Summer Weekend Trip by Sex

<u>Sex</u>	<u>Took a Trip</u>				<u>Total</u>
	<u>Yes</u>		<u>No</u>		
	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	
Male	115	56.0	90	43.9	205
Female	76	40.0	114	60.0	190
	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	191	48.3	204	51.6	395

(P<.001)

The data show that men were more likely to have taken a weekend trip than were women: 56.0% (115) vs. 40.0% (76).

The relationship with ethnicity is shown in Table VII-41.

Table VII-41Taking a Summer Weekend Trip by Ethnicity

<u>Ethnicity</u>	<u>Took a Trip</u>				<u>Total</u>
	<u>Yes</u>		<u>No</u>		
	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	
Canada	155	50.3	153	49.7	308
Britain, U.S.	18	34.0	35	66.0	53
Other	19	55.9	15	44.1	34
	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	192	48.6	203	51.4	395

(P<.03)

British and U. S. born respondents were least likely to have taken a weekend trip (34.0% or 18) while respondents born in countries other than Canada, Britain or the U.S. were most likely to have taken a weekend trip (55.9% or 19).

Age of respondent was related to taking a weekend trip as is shown in Table VII-42.

Table VII-42

Taking a Summer Weekend Trip by Age

<u>Age</u>	<u>Took a Trip</u>				<u>Total</u>
	<u>Yes</u>		<u>No</u>		
	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	
25 years and under	22	44.9	27	55.1	49
26 to 40 years	74	52.1	68	47.9	142
41 to 55 years	55	45.8	65	54.2	120
56 to 65 years	31	67.4	15	32.6	46
Over 65 years	10	26.3	28	73.7	38
	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	192	48.6	203	51.4	395

($P < .001$)

Of those respondents over 65 years of age, only 26.3% (10) reported going on a weekend trip. Respondents under 25 or those between 41 and 55 years of age had the next lowest proportions reporting weekend trips: 44.9% (22) and 45.8% (55) respectively. While more than half (52.1% or 74) of those 26 to 40 years of age said they took weekend trips in summer, those most likely to do so were in the 56 to 65 year old group (67.4% or 31).

The probability of having taken a weekend trip was directly related to education: see Table VII-43.

Table VII-43

Taking a Summer Weekend Trip by Education

<u>Education</u>	<u>Took a Trip</u>				<u>Total</u>
	<u>Yes</u>		<u>No</u>		
	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	
1 to 9 years	56	44.8	69	55.2	125
10 to 11 years	64	46.0	75	54.0	139
12 years, some college, or degree	72	56.7	55	43.3	127
	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	192	49.1	199	50.9	391

(P < .05)

As education of the respondent increased so did the likelihood that he had taken a weekend trip. Whereas 44.8% (56) of those with 9 years or less took one or more weekend trips, 56.7% (72) of those with 12 years or more did so.

A curvilinear relationship was found between occupation and taking a summer weekend trip. The data are presented in Table VII-44.

Table VII-44

Taking a Summer Weekend Trip by Occupation

<u>Occupation</u>	<u>Took a Trip</u>				<u>Total</u>
	<u>Yes</u>		<u>No</u>		
	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	
Hollingshead 1 and 2	17	56.7	13	43.3	30
Hollingshead 3 and 4 and Farmers	49	55.1	40	44.9	89
Hollingshead 5 and 6	59	58.4	42	41.6	101
Housewives	43	38.7	68	61.3	111
Hollingshead 7, Not employed	23	37.7	38	62.3	61
TOTAL	191	48.7	201	51.3	392

($P < .001$)

Respondents in Hollingshead 5 and 6 had the highest proportion reporting going on weekend trips - 58.4% (59). While those in Hollingshead 1 and 2 and Hollingshead 3 and 4 were nearly as likely to have taken a weekend trip (56.7% or 17 and 55.1% or 49 respectively), housewives and those in Hollingshead 7 or who were unemployed had the lowest number of respondents saying they went on weekend trips (38.7% or 43 and 37.7% or 23 respectively).

The relationship between income and taking a weekend trip in summer was essentially direct: see Table VII-45.

Table VII-45

Taking a Summer Weekend Trip by Income

<u>Income</u>	<u>Took a Trip</u>				<u>Total</u>
	<u>Yes</u>		<u>No</u>		
	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	
Under \$3,000	19	45.2	23	54.8	42
\$3,000 to \$5,499	57	44.9	70	55.1	127
\$5,500 to \$7,999	60	61.9	37	38.1	97
Over \$8,000	42	60.0	28	40.0	70
TOTAL	178	53.0	158	47.0	336

(P<.01)

Respondents with incomes from \$5,500 to \$7,999 were most likely to report having taken a weekend trip: 61.9% (60) did so. While this was almost identical with the proportion of those earning over \$8,000 who reported taking weekend trips (60.0% or 42) it was significantly greater than the proportions of those earning less than this amount who reported that they went on such trips: 45.2% (19) of those earning under \$3,000 and 44.9% (57) of those earning from \$3,000 to \$5,499.

b) Winter

Three independent variables, ethnicity, education and occupation, were also related to taking a weekend trip in winter. In all three cases, the relationships differed from those found for summer. In addition, in winter a significant difference in the tendency to go on weekend trips was found with respect to generation. These relationships are discussed below.

The relationship with generation is shown in Table VII-46.

Table VII-46Taking a Winter Weekend Trip by Generation

<u>Generation</u>	<u>Took a Trip</u>				<u>Total</u>
	<u>Yes</u>		<u>No</u>		
	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	
First	10	14.7	58	85.3	68
Second	47	38.5	75	61.5	122
Third	53	37.1	90	62.9	143
Fourth or more	30	51.7	28	48.3	58
TOTAL	140	35.8	251	64.2	391

(P<.001)

As generation increased so did the probability of respondents having taken a winter weekend trip. While only 14.7% (10) of the first generation respondents indicated they went on such trips, 51.7% (30) of the fourth generation respondents did so.

In contrast to summer, Canadian born respondents were most likely to report winter weekend trips: see Table VII-47.

Table VII-47Taking a Winter Weekend Trip by Ethnicity

<u>Ethnicity</u>	<u>Took a Trip</u>				<u>Total</u>
	<u>Yes</u>		<u>No</u>		
	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	
Canada	123	40.5	181	59.5	304
Britain, U.S.	11	21.2	41	78.8	52
Other	5	14.7	29	85.3	34
	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	139	35.6	251	64.4	390

(P<.001)

Twice as many Canadian as British or U. S. born respondents reported taking a winter weekend trip: 40.5% (123) vs. 21.2% (11).

As in summer, education was found to be directly related to taking a winter weekend trip. This is shown in Table VII-48.

Table VII-48

Taking a Winter Weekend Trip by Education

<u>Education</u>	<u>Took a Trip</u>				<u>Total</u>
	<u>Yes</u>		<u>No</u>		
	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	
1 to 9 years	30	24.0	95	76.0	125
10 to 11 years	46	33.8	90	66.2	136
12 years, some college or degree	63	50.4	62	49.6	125
TOTAL	139	36.0	247	64.0	386

($P < .001$)

Respondents with 12 or more years of formal education were twice as likely to have taken a winter weekend trip than were those with 9 or fewer years of formal education: 50.4% (63) vs. 24.0% (30). The range of differences in the proportions who reported taking winter weekend trips was considerably larger than it was for those who reported taking summer weekend trips though in both cases the upper limits were similar.

A different relationship was found between occupation and taking a weekend trip in winter than was found in summer. Table VII-49 shows the relationship found in winter.

Table VII-49

Taking a Winter Weekend Trip by Occupation

<u>Occupation</u>	<u>Took a Trip</u>				<u>Total</u>
	<u>Yes</u>		<u>No</u>		
	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	
Hollingshead 1 and 2	18	62.1	11	37.9	29
Hollingshead 3 and 4 and Farmers	35	40.7	51	59.3	86
Hollingshead 5 and 6	37	37.0	63	63.0	100
Housewives	37	33.0	75	67.0	112
Hollingshead 7, Not employed	12	20.0	48	80.0	60
	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	139	35.9	248	64.1	387

(P<.001)

In contrast to the slightly curvilinear relationship found in summer, the data show a distinct direct relationship. Those in the highest status occupations (Hollingshead 1 and 2) were far more likely to have taken a winter weekend trip than were those in the lowest status occupations (Hollingshead 7): 62.1% (18) vs. 20.0% (12) respectively. Again, the range of differences in proportions is greater than it was in summer. And it is also of interest that those in the highest status occupations were more likely to have taken a weekend trip in winter than in summer: 62.1% (18) in winter vs. 56.7% (17) in summer.

C. Preferred Activities

Leisure activities are normally pursued because they are satisfying to the individual. However, it is often the case that the individual finds it impossible to engage in the activities most enjoyable



to him as often as he wishes. In this section information is presented on the responses to direct questions concerning which activities were enjoyed most and in which increased participation was desired.

1. Activity Most Enjoyed

Respondents were asked to indicate their first and second choice for "most enjoyed activity" for both summer and winter.

a) Summer

Table VII-50 gives the distribution of first and second choices of the Red Deer respondents in summer.

Table VII-50

First and Second Choices for "Most Enjoyed Activity" in Summer

<u>Type of Activity*</u>	<u>First Choice</u>		<u>Second Choice</u>	
	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>
Home-Oriented	88	22.0	54	13.5
Travel	81	20.2	66	16.5
Athletics	79	19.7	41	10.2
Passive	35	8.7	24	6.0
Sociable	19	4.7	33	8.2
Cultural	19	4.7	8	2.0
Community Service	16	4.0	4	1.0
Educational	14	3.5	27	6.7
No Response	50	12.5	144	35.9
TOTAL	401	100.0	401	100.0

* The 22 activities listed in Table VII-50 were grouped into 8 categories:

- 1) Home-oriented = home improvements, playing with children and sewing or knitting;
- 2) Travel = pleasure drives;
- 3) Athletics = individual and group sports;
- 4) Passive = movies or T. V., listen to records, play cards and spectator at sports events;
- 5) Sociable = visit, dance, and drink beer;
- 6) Cultural = participate or attend cultural events;
- 7) Community Service = service, church or club activities;
- 8) Education = continuing education and reading.

The data show that home-oriented, travel and athletic activities were most frequently named as "most" enjoyable and also most frequently named "second-most" enjoyable. Comparing this Table with Table VII-18, it is evident that Red Deer respondents typically engaged in a wide range of activities in addition to those which they found most enjoyable.

The type of activity selected as most enjoyable was found to be related to sex, age, income and occupation, but not to ethnicity, generation, marital status or education.

Table VII-51 shows the relationship between sex and the activity enjoyed most.

Table VII-51

Most Enjoyed Activity in Summer by Sex

<u>Sex</u>	<u>Activity*</u>								
	<u>Passive</u>		<u>Home-Oriented</u>		<u>Travel</u>		<u>Athletics</u>		<u>Total</u>
	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	
Male	40	23.3	39	22.7	42	24.4	51	29.7	172
Female	28	15.7	65	36.5	58	32.6	27	15.2	178
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	68	19.4	104	29.7	100	28.6	78	22.3	350

(P<.001)

* For purposes of cross-tabulation the 8 types of activities in Table VII-50 were condensed into 4. Cultural and educational activities were added to "Passive"; community service was added to "Home-Oriented" and Visit was added to "Travel".

"Passive" and "Athletic" activities tended to be enjoyed more by males - 23.3% (40) males vs. 15.7% (28) females and 29.7% (51) males vs. 15.2% (27) females respectively, while females enjoyed "Home-Oriented" and "Travel" activities.

Differences in the activity enjoyed most with respect to age are shown in Table VII-52.

Table VII-52

Most Enjoyed Activity in Summer by Age

Age	Activity								Total
	Passive		Home- Oriented		Travel		Athletics		
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	
25 years and under	7	16.3	5	11.6	16	37.2	15	34.9	43
26 to 40 years	17	13.6	34	27.2	38	30.4	36	28.8	125
41 to 55 years	20	18.7	41	38.3	25	23.4	21	19.6	107
56 to 65 years	11	26.8	10	24.4	14	34.1	6	14.6	41
Over 65 years	12	35.3	14	41.2	7	20.6	1	2.9	34
TOTAL	67	19.1	104	29.7	100	28.6	79	22.6	350

(P<.001)

"Passive" activities were enjoyed by those over 65 years of age: 35.3% (12). Respondents between the ages of 41 and 55 enjoyed "Home-Oriented" activities most (38.3% or 41) while those under 25 reported "Travel" as their most enjoyed activity (37.2% or 16). The latter group also tended to report "Athletics" as a most enjoyed activity (34.9% or 15) more so than did others.

Table VII-53 presents data on the differences in the proportions naming an activity as most enjoyable by occupational status.

Table VII-53

Most Enjoyed Activity in Summer by Occupation

<u>Occupation</u>	<u>Activity</u>								
	<u>Passive</u>		<u>Home-Oriented</u>		<u>Travel</u>		<u>Athletics</u>		<u>Total</u>
	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	
Hollingshead 1 and 2	4	16.0	8	32.0	8	32.0	5	20.0	25
Hollingshead 3 and 4, and Farmers	11	13.9	17	21.5	22	27.8	29	36.7	79
Hollingshead 5 and 6	24	27.3	18	20.5	24	27.3	22	25.0	88
Housewives	15	14.7	40	39.2	31	30.4	16	15.7	102
Hollingshead 7, Not employed	14	26.4	19	35.8	14	26.4	6	11.3	53
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	68	19.6	102	29.4	99	28.5	78	22.5	347

($P < .01$)

"Passive" activities were most frequently named as most enjoyed by respondents in moderate-status occupations: 27.3% (24) of those in Hollingshead 5 and 6. Housewives tended to name "Home-Oriented" activities as those they enjoyed most: 39.2% (40). "Travel" was named most frequently by those in Hollingshead 1 and 2 - 32.0% (8) - while "Athletics" was named most often by those in Hollingshead 3 and 4 and farmers - 36.7% (29).

Differences in source of enjoyment with respect to income are presented in Table VII-54.

Table VII-54

Most Enjoyed Activity in Summer by Income

<u>Income</u>	<u>Activity</u>								
	<u>Passive</u>		<u>Home-Oriented</u>		<u>Travel</u>		<u>Athletics</u>		<u>Total</u>
	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	
Under \$3,000	13	34.2	11	28.9	9	23.7	5	13.2	38
\$3,000 to \$5,499	25	21.6	33	28.4	37	31.9	21	18.1	116
\$5,500 to \$7,999	11	12.6	33	37.9	21	24.1	22	25.3	87
\$8,000 and over	10	16.9	16	27.1	10	16.9	23	39.0	59
TOTAL	59	19.7	93	31.0	77	25.7	71	23.7	300

(P<.01)

Those with incomes under \$3,000 most frequently named "Passive" activities as those they enjoyed most while those with incomes between \$3,000 and \$5,499 named "Travel". "Home-Oriented" activities were the first choice of those with incomes between \$5,500 and \$7,999 whereas "Athletics" tended to be named by those with incomes of \$8,000 or more.

The activity respondents reported as second-most enjoyed was related to age and occupation.

Table VII-55 presents the relationship with age.

Table VII-55Second Most Enjoyed Activity in Summer by Age

<u>Age</u>	<u>Activity</u>								
	<u>Passive</u>		<u>Home- Oriented</u>		<u>Travel</u>		<u>Athletics</u>		<u>Total</u>
	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	
25 years and under	2	6.1	6	18.2	13	39.4	12	36.4	33
26 to 40 years	24	28.2	17	20.0	31	36.5	13	15.3	85
41 to 55 years	20	24.1	18	21.7	29	34.9	16	19.3	83
56 to 65 years	6	20.7	11	37.9	12	41.4	0	0.0	29
Over 65 years	7	26.9	6	23.1	13	50.0	0	0.0	26
TOTAL	59	23.0	58	22.7	98	38.3	41	16.0	256

(P<.01)

Respondents over 65 were also likely to say "Passive"

activities were among those they enjoyed second-most: 26.9% (7). "Home-Oriented" activities were most likely to be the second choice of those 56 to 65 years of age - 37.9% (11), while "Travel" tended to be the second choice of those over 65 - 50.0% (13). "Athletics" clearly tended to be the second choice of the young - 36.4% (12).

The relationship with occupation appears in Table VII-56.

Table VII-56

Second Most Enjoyed Activity in Summer by Occupation

<u>Occupation</u>	<u>Activity</u>								
	<u>Passive</u>		<u>Home-Oriented</u>		<u>Travel</u>		<u>Athletics</u>		<u>Total</u>
	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	
Hollingshead 1 and 2	8	36.4	4	18.2	5	22.7	5	22.7	22
Hollingshead, 3 4 and Farmers	12	23.5	7	13.7	16	31.4	16	31.4	51
Hollingshead 5 and 6	11	20.0	7	12.7	30	54.5	7	12.7	55
Housewives	19	22.9	30	36.1	24	28.9	10	12.0	83
Hollingshead 7 and Non-Employed	8	18.6	10	23.3	23	53.5	2	4.7	43
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	58	22.8	58	22.8	98	38.6	40	15.7	254

($P < .001$)

As second most enjoyed activity, "Passive" activities were most frequently named by those in Hollingshead 1 and 2 - 36.4% (8). "Home-Oriented" activities was again the favorite choice of housewives - 36.1% (30). Those in Hollingshead 5 and 6 tended to name "Travel" - 54.5% (30) - while those in Hollingshead 3 and 4 and farmers were likely to name "Athletics" - 31.4% (16).

b) Winter

The distribution of first and second choices for the most enjoyed activity in winter is given in Table VII-57.

Table VII-57

First and Second Choices for "Most Enjoyed Activity" in Winter

<u>Type of Activity*</u>	<u>First Choice</u>		<u>Second Choice</u>	
	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>
Athletics	93	23.2	48	12.0
Passive	74	18.5	63	15.7
Educational	59	14.7	58	14.5
Home-Oriented	46	11.5	33	8.2
Sociable	32	8.0	32	8.0
Community Service	23	5.7	10	2.5
Cultural	20	5.0	14	3.5
Travel	4	1.0	3	0.8
No Response	50	12.5	140	34.9
TOTAL	401	100.1	401	100.1

*Activities are grouped in the same manner as in Table VII-50.

Several distinct differences in the frequency with which various activities were reported most enjoyable are evident in comparing the data with that obtained for summer. "Travel" dropped from second to last place while "Educational" activities went from last to third place. Both "Athletic" and "Passive" activities were more likely to be voted most enjoyable in winter.

Five independent variables - sex, ethnicity, generation, age and occupation - were found to be related to the type of activity respondents named as most enjoyed.

As in summer, males were most likely to name "Passive" and "Athletic" activities as the ones they enjoyed most: 47.1% or 82 vs.

40.3% or 71 and 32.2% or 56 vs. 20.5% or 36 respectively. Similarly, females were more likely to name "Home-Oriented" activities: 29.5% or 52 vs. 9.8% or 17. However, in contrast to summer, males were more likely to say "Travel" was a most enjoyed activity: 10.9% or 19 vs. 9.7% or 17.

Table VII-58 presents the relationship with ethnicity.

Table VII-58

Most Enjoyed Activity in Winter by

Ethnicity

<u>Ethnicity</u>	<u>Activity</u>									
	<u>Passive</u>		<u>Home-Oriented</u>		<u>Travel</u>		<u>Athletics</u>		<u>Total</u>	
	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>		
Canada	106	39.3	50	18.5	31	11.5	83	30.7	270	
Britain or U.S.	31	63.3	10	20.4	3	6.1	5	10.2	49	
Other	15	48.4	9	29.0	2	6.5	5	16.1	31	
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	152	43.4	69	19.7	36	10.3	93	26.6	350	

(P<.01)

Canadian-born respondents were most likely to name "Travel" and "Athletic" activities as the ones they enjoyed most: 11.5% (31) and 30.7% (83) respectively. Respondents born in Britain or the U.S. were most likely to name "Passive" activities: 63.3% (31). Respondents born in countries other than these three tended to name "Home-Oriented" activities as most enjoyed: 29.0% (9).

Generation was related to most enjoyed activity as is shown in Table VII-59.

Table VII-59Most Enjoyed Activity in Winter by Generation

<u>Generation</u>	<u>Activity</u>								
	<u>Passive</u>		<u>Home-Oriented</u>		<u>Travel</u>		<u>Athletics</u>		<u>Total</u>
	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	
First	35	55.6	17	27.0	3	4.8	8	12.7	63
Second	45	42.1	13	12.1	10	9.3	39	36.4	107
Third	54	40.9	25	18.9	21	15.9	32	24.2	132
Fourth or more	19	38.8	14	28.6	2	4.1	14	28.6	49
TOTAL	153	43.6	69	19.7	36	10.3	93	26.5	351

(P< .002)

More first generation respondents said they enjoyed "Passive" activities most than did any other group: 55.6% (35). Second generation respondents had the highest proportion - 36.4% (39) naming "Athletics" while third generation respondents had the largest proportion - 15.9% (21) - listing "Travel" as the most enjoyed activity. Fourth or more generation respondents had the greatest proportion saying "Home-Oriented" activities gave them the most enjoyment - 28.6% (14).

Differences in the type of activity named as most enjoyed by the age of the respondent are shown in Table VII-60.

Table VII-60

Most Enjoyed Activity in Winter by Age

<u>Age</u>	<u>Activity</u>								
	<u>Passive</u>		<u>Home-Oriented</u>		<u>Travel</u>		<u>Athletics</u>		<u>Total</u>
	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	
25 years and under	16	35.6	4	8.9	6	13.3	19	42.2	45
26 - 40 years	46	36.8	25	20.0	10	8.0	44	35.2	125
41 - 55 years	49	46.7	23	21.9	12	11.4	21	20.0	105
56 - 65 years	20	51.3	9	23.1	2	5.1	8	20.5	39
Over 65 years	22	61.1	8	22.2	5	13.9	1	2.8	36
TOTAL	153	43.7	69	19.7	35	10.0	93	26.6	350

(P<.001)

"Passive" and "Travel" activities were most frequently mentioned as the most enjoyed activity of respondents over 65 years of age: 61.1% (22) and 13.9% (5) respectively. The next oldest group, those 56 - 65 years of age, were most likely to name "Home-Oriented" activities: 23.1% (9). Those under 26 years of age were likely to name "Athletics": 42.2% (19).

Table VII-61 shows the relationship with occupation.

Table VII-61Most Enjoyed Activity in Winter by Occupation

<u>Occupation</u>	<u>Activity</u>								
	<u>Passive</u>		<u>Home-Oriented</u>		<u>Travel</u>		<u>Athletics</u>		<u>Total</u>
	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	
Hollingshead 1 and 2	12	44.4	8	29.6	2	7.4	5	18.5	27
Hollingshead 3, 4 and Farmers	31	38.3	13	16.0	4	4.9	33	40.7	81
Hollingshead 5 and 6	42	48.8	5	5.8	12	14.0	27	31.4	86
Housewives	42	42.0	32	32.0	9	9.0	17	17.0	100
Hollingshead 7, Non-employed	25	46.3	11	20.4	9	16.7	9	16.7	54
TOTAL	152	43.7	69	19.8	36	10.3	91	26.1	348

(P<.001)

"Passive" activities were most frequently the first choice of those in Hollingshead 5 and 6: 48.8% (42). "Home-Oriented" activities were the pick of Housewives - 32.0% (32) while "Travel" was most frequently reported as a most enjoyed activity by those in Hollingshead 7: 16.7% (9). "Athletics" was the favorite of those in Hollingshead 3 and 4 and farmers: 40.7% (33).

In winter, the activity that respondents reported as the second most enjoyed was related to sex, age and occupation.

The relationship with sex was similar to that for sex and most enjoyed activity. Males were more likely to name "Passive", "Travel" and "Athletic" activities than were females: 56.2% (68) vs. 48.2% (67), 14.9% (18) vs. 11.5% (16) and 20.7% (25) vs. 16.5% (23) respectively.

As in summer and as was the case for most enjoyed activity, females were more likely to name "Home-Oriented" activities: 23.7% (33) vs. 8.3% (10).

Table VII-62 presents the relationship with age.

Table VII-62

Second Most Enjoyed Activity in Winter by Age

<u>Age</u>	<u>Activity</u>								
	<u>Passive</u>		<u>Home-Oriented</u>		<u>Travel</u>		<u>Athletics</u>		<u>Total</u>
	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	
Under 26 years	10	32.3	1	3.2	7	22.6	13	41.9	31
26 to 40 years	45	49.5	16	17.6	11	12.1	19	20.9	91
41 to 55 years	42	52.5	15	18.8	10	12.5	13	16.2	80
56 to 65 years	20	58.8	7	20.6	5	14.7	2	5.9	34
Over 65 years	17	70.8	4	16.7	2	8.3	1	4.2	24
TOTAL	134	51.5	43	16.5	35	13.5	48	18.5	260

($P < .01$)

"Travel" and "Athletic" activities were most likely to be the second choice of those under 25 years of age: 22.6% (7) and 41.9% (13) respectively. As was the case for the most enjoyed activity, "Passive" activities were most likely to be named by those over 65 - 70.8% (17) while "Home-Oriented" activities tended to be named by those 56 to 65 years of age.

The relationship between second most enjoyed activity and occupation is given in Table VII-63.

Table VII-63Second Most Enjoyed Activity by Occupation

<u>Occupation</u>	<u>Activity</u>								<u>Total</u>
	<u>Passive</u>		<u>Home-Oriented</u>		<u>Travel</u>		<u>Athletic</u>		
	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	
Hollingshead 1 and 2	8	38.1	2	9.5	2	9.5	9	42.9	21
Hollingshead 3, 4 and Farmers	27	47.4	6	10.5	12	21.1	12	21.1	57
Hollingshead 5 and 6	33	53.2	8	12.9	10	16.1	11	17.7	62
Housewives	39	49.4	22	27.8	6	7.6	12	15.2	79
Hollingshead 7, Non-employed	26	65.0	5	12.5	5	12.5	4	10.0	40
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	133	51.4	43	16.6	35	13.5	48	18.5	259

(P<.01)

"Passive" activities were most likely to be the second choice of those in the lowest status occupations (Hollingshead 7) while "Athletics" tended to be the second choice of those in the highest status occupations (Hollingshead 1 and 2): 65.0% (26) and 42.9% (9) respectively.

As was the case for the most enjoyed activity, "Home-Oriented" activities were most frequently named by Housewives: 27.8% (22). "Travel" was most likely to be the second choice of those in Hollingshead 3 and 4 and farmers: 21.1% (12).

c) Outdoor Summer Activity Liked Best

In addition to the check-list of general activities, respondents were also asked to indicate which, of a list of outdoor activities, they liked best. The distribution of responses to this question is given in Table VII-64.

Table VII-64Outdoor Activities Liked Best

<u>Activities</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Per Cent</u>
Camping, Picnics, Bar-B-Q	93	23.2
Mountain Climbing, Hiking, Walking	58	14.5
Boating, Canoeing, Sailing, Swimming, Water Skiing	56	14.0
Fishing, Hunting	50	12.5
Outdoor Games, Bicycling, Horseback Riding	49	12.2
Driving, Sightseeing	49	12.2
Sunbathing, Reading, Visiting	12	3.0
Watch sports events, Concerts, Movies	10	2.5
Other	4	1.0
No Response	20	5.0
TOTAL	401	100.1

Most frequently mentioned as a best-liked outdoor activity was the group consisting of camping, picnics and bar-b-q's: 23.2% (93). None of the other activities were mentioned by more than 15% of the sample.

Significant differences in the outdoor activities named as "best-liked" were found with respect to sex, age, marital status, education, occupation and income.

The relationship of sex to best-liked outdoor activity is shown in Table VII-65.

Table VII-65

Best-Liked Outdoor Activity by Sex

	<u>Activity*</u>										Total
	Camping, Picnicking		Fishing, Hunting		Outdoor Games, Cycling, Riding		Water Sports, Spectat- ing		Climbing, Hiking		
	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	
Male	39	22.8	45	26.3	35	20.5	31	18.1	21	12.3	171
Female	54	35.1	5	3.2	14	9.1	44	28.6	37	24.0	154
TOTAL	93	28.6	50	15.4	49	15.1	75	23.1	58	17.8	325

(P < .001)

*Activities were grouped for purposes of cross-tabulation. Water sports and Spectating - boating, canoeing, sailing, water skiing, swimming, driving, sight-seeing, sunbathing, visiting and reading.

Fishing and hunting and outdoor games, cycling or riding were most likely to be named "best-liked" by males (26.3% or 45 vs. 3.2% or 5 and 20.5% or 35 vs. 9.1% or 14 respectively).

Females were more likely to name camping or picnics (35.1% or 54 vs. 22.8% or 39), water sports or spectating (28.6% or 44 vs. 18.1% or 31) and climbing or hiking (24.0% or 37 vs. 12.3% or 21).

Table VII-66 shows the relationship with age.

Table VII-66

Best-Liked Outdoor Activity by Age

Age	Activity										Total
	Camping, Picnicking		Fishing, Hunting		Outdoor Games, Cycling, Riding		Water Sports, Spectating		Climbing, Hiking		
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	
Under 26 years	4	14.3	6	21.4	8	28.6	5	17.9	5	17.9	28
26 - 40 years	45	36.0	27	21.6	18	14.4	25	20.0	10	8.0	125
41 - 55 years	29	29.3	13	13.1	15	15.2	24	24.2	18	18.2	99
56 - 65 years	10	25.6	4	10.3	6	15.4	13	33.3	6	15.4	39
Over 65 years	5	15.2	0	0.0	1	3.0	8	24.2	19	57.6	33
TOTAL	93	28.7	50	15.4	48	14.8	75	23.1	58	17.9	324

(P < .001)

The data show that the highest proportions naming camping or picnicking (36.0% or 45) and fishing or hunting (21.6% or 27) were in the 26 to 40 age group. Outdoor games, cycling or riding was likely to be the pick of those under 25 years of age (28.6% or 8) whereas water sports or spectating tended to be the choice of those 56 to 65 years of age (33.3% or 13). Climbing and hiking was most frequently named by those over 65 (57.6% or 19).

For the relationship of marital status to the best-liked outdoor activity see Table VII-67.

Table VII-67

Best-Liked Outdoor Activity by Marital Status

<u>Marital Status</u>	<u>Activity by Marital Status</u>										Total
	<u>Activity</u>										
	Camping, Picnicking		Fishing, Hunting		Outdoor Games, Cycling, Riding		Water Sports, Spectating		Climbing, Hiking		
	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	
Married	77	30.2	48	18.8	39	15.3	53	20.8	38	14.9	255
Not Married	16	22.9	2	2.9	10	14.3	22	31.4	20	28.6	70
TOTAL	93	28.6	50	15.4	49	15.1	75	23.1	58	17.8	325

(P < .001)

Married respondents were considerably more likely than non-married respondents to name camping or picnicking (30.2% or 77 vs. 22.9% or 16) and hunting or fishing (18.8% or 48 vs. 2.9% or 2) as best-liked activities but only slightly more likely to name outdoor games, cycling or riding (15.3% or 39 vs. 14.3% or 10). The non-married respondents had significantly larger proportions naming water sports or spectating (31.4% or 22 vs. 20.8% or 53) and climbing or hiking (28.6% or 20 vs. 14.9% or 38).

The relationship with education is shown in Table VII-68.

Table VII-68

Best-Liked Outdoor Activity by Education

<u>Education</u>	<u>Activity</u>										Total
	Camping, Picnicking		Fishing, Hunting		Outdoor Games, Cycling, Riding		Water Sports, Spectat- ing		Climbing, Hiking		
	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	
1 - 9 years	24	23.1	24	23.1	7	6.7	26	25.0	23	22.1	104
10 to 11 years	34	28.6	20	16.8	23	19.3	27	22.7	15	12.6	119
12 years, Some College, or Degree	34	35.1	5	5.2	19	19.6	21	21.6	18	18.6	97
TOTAL	92	28.8	49	15.3	49	15.3	74	23.1	56	17.5	320

(P < .002)

Activities most likely to be named best-liked by those respondents with 9 years of education or less were: Hunting or Fishing (23.1% or 24), Water Sports or Spectating (25.0% or 26), and Climbing or Hiking (22.1% or 23). Camping or Picnicking was most likely to be named by those with 12 years of education or more (35.1% or 34) as was Outdoor Games, Cycling or Riding (19.6% or 19).

Table VII-69 shows the relationship with occupation.

Table VII-69

Best-Liked Outdoor Activity by Occupation

Occupation	Activity										Total
	Camping, Picnicking		Fishing, Hunting		Outdoor Games, Cycling, Riding		Water Sports, Spectat- ing		Climbing, Hiking		
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	
Hollingshead 1 and 2	9	37.5	0	0.0	4	16.7	4	16.7	7	29.2	24
Hollingshead 3 and 4, Farmers	25	35.2	16	22.5	16	22.5	9	12.7	5	7.0	71
Hollingshead 5 and 6	16	18.8	25	29.4	15	17.6	23	27.1	6	7.1	85
Housewives	36	38.3	2	2.1	10	10.6	25	26.6	21	22.3	94
Hollingshead 7, not employed	6	12.5	6	12.5	3	6.2	14	29.2	19	39.6	48
TOTAL	92	28.6	49	15.2	48	14.9	75	23.3	58	18.0	322

($P < .001$)

Camping or picnicking tended to be the pick of housewives (38.3% or 36). Hunting or fishing was most frequently named by those in Hollingshead 5 or 6 (29.4% or 25) while outdoor games, cycling or riding was most frequently named by those in Hollingshead 3 or 4 or farmers (22.5% or 16). Those in Hollingshead 7 or who were not employed had the highest proportions naming water sports or spectating (29.2% or 14) and climbing or hiking (39.6% or 19).

Income was related to best-liked outdoor activity as is shown in Table VII-70.

Table VII-70

Best-Liked Outdoor Activity by Income

Income	Activity										Total
	Camping, Picnicking		Fishing, Hunting		Outdoor Games, Cycling, Riding		Water Sports, Spectat- ing		Climbing, Hiking		
	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	
Under \$3,000	6	18.8	2	6.2	3	9.4	8	25.0	13	40.6	32
\$3,000 to \$5,499	22	21.6	21	20.6	11	10.8	30	29.4	18	17.6	102
\$5,500 to \$7,999	30	35.7	14	16.7	16	19.0	16	19.0	8	9.5	84
\$8,000 or over	18	30.5	9	15.3	16	27.1	6	10.2	10	16.9	59
TOTAL	76	27.4	46	16.6	46	16.6	60	21.7	49	17.7	277

($P < .001$)

Camping or picnicking was most frequently the choice of those with incomes between \$5,500 and \$7,999 (35.7% or 30) while hunting or fishing was likely to be preferred by those with incomes between \$3,000 and \$5,499 (20.6% or 21). The latter group also had the highest proportion of respondents (29.4% or 30) naming water sports or spectating as a best-liked activity. Climbing or hiking tended to be named by those with incomes under \$3,000 (40.6% or 13) whereas outdoor games, cycling or riding tended to be named by those with incomes of \$8,000 or more (27.1% or 16).

2. Activities in Which Increased Participation is Desired

a) Specific Activities

Respondents were asked to indicate in which specific leisure activities they desired increased participation. The distribution of responses to this question is given in Table VII-71.

Table VII-71Activities In Which Increased Participation Was Desired

<u>Activity</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Per Cent</u>
Watching Movies or T.V.	43	10.7
Home-Oriented	34	8.5
Attend Sports Events	33	8.2
Educational	27	6.7
Individual Athletics	25	6.2
Visiting	22	5.5
Pleasure Drives	21	5.2
Group Athletics	12	3.0
Dancing	10	2.5
Participate in Cultural Events	7	1.8
Community Service	6	1.5
Church	3	0.8
Card Games	3	0.8
Drink Beer	2	0.5
Attend Cultural Events	1	0.3
Outdoor	1	0.3
No Response	151	37.7
TOTAL	401	100.2

Most frequently mentioned as activities in which increased participation was desired were watching movies or T.V., home-oriented activities and attending sports events. It is interesting to note that the first two activities are ones which had the greatest number of participants, were highly likely to be named "most" time consuming and were most frequently named as "most enjoyed" activities.

None of the independent variables were significantly related to the activity in which increased participation was desired.

b) Music and Art Lessons

Two activities were singled out for special attention. Respondents were asked if they were currently taking music or art lessons and if they would do so in the future if the opportunity arose; that is particularly if a teacher were available.

The distributions of responses to these questions are presented in Table VII-72.

Table VII-72

Music and Art Lessons

	<u>Music Lessons</u>		<u>Art Lessons</u>	
	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>
Is presently taking lessons	7	1.8	4	1.0
Is not taking lessons but would if a teacher were available	85	21.2	69	17.2
Is not taking lessons but might in the future	4	1.0	6	1.5
Is not and would not take lessons	301	75.1	318	79.3
No Response	4	1.0	4	1.0
TOTAL	401	100.1	401	100.0

Only a very small proportion of those interviewed were taking music or art lessons but only about one-fifth indicated that they would take lessons in the future if the opportunity arose. The great majority of respondents had no desire to take either music or art lessons.

Interest in music lessons to the extent that a respondent was taking lessons or seriously contemplating taking lessons was not related to any of the independent variables. However, interest in art lessons was found to be related to sex, age, education and occupation.

Sex was related to an interest in art lessons in the manner shown in Table VII-73.

Table VII-73

Interest in Art Lessons by Sex

<u>Sex</u>	<u>Interest</u>				<u>Total</u>
	<u>Is or Wants to Take Lessons</u>		<u>Is Not and Does Not Want to Take Lessons</u>		
	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	
Male	30	14.6	175	85.4	205
Female	49	25.7	142	74.3	191
TOTAL	79	19.9	317	80.1	396

($P < .01$)

More females than males (25.7% or 49 vs. 14.6% or 30) were taking lessons or wanted to take lessons.

The relationship with age is shown in Table VII-74.

Table VII-74Interest in Art Lessons by Age

<u>Age</u>	<u>Interest</u>				
	<u>Is or Wants to Take Lessons</u>		<u>Is Not and Does Not Want to Take Lessons</u>		<u>Total</u>
	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	
Under 26 years	16	32.7	33	67.3	49
26 to 40 years	35	24.5	108	75.5	143
41 to 55 years	23	19.2	97	80.8	120
56 to 65 years	2	4.3	44	95.7	46
Over 65 years	3	7.9	35	92.1	38
	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	79	19.9	317	80.1	396

(P < .002)

As age increased, the proportion of respondents who reported taking lessons or a desire to take lessons decreased from 32.7% (16) of those under 25 to 4.3% (2) of those 56 - 65 years of age. Those over 65 years of age showed an increased interest in art lessons: 7.9% (3) were, or wanted to, take lessons.

Education was directly related to an interest in art lessons:

see Table VII-75.

Table VII-75Interest in Art Lessons by Education

<u>Education</u>	<u>Is or Wants To Take Lessons</u>		<u>Interest</u> <u>Is Not and Does Not Want to Take Lessons</u>		<u>Total</u>
	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	
1 to 9 years	12	9.6	113	90.4	125
10 to 11 years	29	20.9	110	79.1	139
12 years, Some College, or Degree	38	29.7	90	70.3	128
	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	79	20.2	313	79.8	392

(P < .001)

Three times as many respondents with Grade 12 or more as with Grade 9 or less (29.7% or 38 vs. 9.6% or 12) said they were taking lessons or were seriously considering doing so in the future.

Occupational status also tended to be directly related to an interest in art lessons as is shown in Table VII-76.

Table VII-76Interest in Art Lessons by Occupation

<u>Occupation</u>	<u>Interest</u>				
	<u>Is or Wants To Take Lessons</u>		<u>Is Not and Does Not Want to Take Lessons</u>		<u>Total</u>
	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	
Hollingshead 1 and 2	9	30.0	21	70.0	30
Hollingshead 3, 4 and Farmers	21	23.6	68	76.4	89
Hollingshead 5 and 6	12	11.9	89	88.1	101
Housewives	30	26.8	82	73.2	112
Hollingshead 7, Not employed	7	11.5	54	88.5	61
	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	79	20.1	314	79.9	393

(P < .01)

The proportion of respondents taking or planning to take art lessons/decreased as occupational status decreased: while 30.0% (9) of those in Hollingshead 1 and 2 reported an interest in art lessons, only 11.5% (7) of those in Hollingshead 7 or who were not employed did so. However, a significant proportion of Housewives, 26.8% (30) reported an interest in art lessons.

3. Activity in Organizations or Clubs Related to Preferred Activities

Inasmuch as many leisure time activities are sponsored by clubs or associations or by their nature require group participation and organization, respondents were asked to indicate if they were active in organizations or clubs related to their preferred activities.

The distributions of responses for summer and winter are given in Table VII-77.

Table VII-77

Activity in Organizations or Clubs Related to
Preferred Leisure Activities

<u>Extent of Respondent's Activity</u>	<u>Summer</u>		<u>Winter</u>	
	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>
Yes, for all leisure activities	20	5.0	33	8.2
Yes, for some leisure activities	18	4.5	32	8.0
No, for all leisure activities	307	76.6	282	70.3
No Response	56	14.0	54	13.5
TOTAL	401	100.1	401	100.0

More people participated in clubs or organizations related to their preferred activities in winter than did so in summer. Nevertheless, in either season the great majority of respondents (76.6% or 307 in summer and 70.3% or 282 in winter) said that they belonged to no organizations or clubs related to any of their preferred leisure activities.*

D. Patterns of Leisure

This section presents information on the context in which respondents pursued their leisure activities. The information was obtained by having respondents indicate, for each of the specific activities in which they reported participation, the number of hours per month spent at the activity alone, with friends or with family. Time spent in each of the three situations was totalled for all reported activities and the proportion of time spent alone, with friends or with family computed. Proportions were computed separately for winter and summer.

*A detailed analysis of respondent's organizational involvements is presented in Chapter IV.

1. Time Spent Alone at Leisure Activities

Table VII-78 presents the distribution of time spent alone in winter and in summer.

Table VII-78

Proportion of Time Spent Alone at Leisure Activities

<u>Time</u>	<u>Winter</u>		<u>Summer</u>	
	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>
0 to 13%	67	16.7	93	23.2
14% to 26%	68	17.0	85	21.2
27% to 39%	91	22.7	84	21.0
40% to 52%	68	17.0	53	13.2
53% to 65%	41	10.2	37	9.2
66% to 78%	32	8.0	22	5.5
79% to 91%	23	5.7	18	4.5
92% to 100%	11	2.7	9	2.2
TOTAL	401	100.0	401	100.0

The data show that well over half the sample (56.4% or 226 in winter and 65.4% or 262 in summer) spent less than 40% of their time at leisure activities alone. Less than ten percent (8.4% or 34 in winter and 6.7% or 27 in summer) spent more than 80% of their time alone while engaging in leisure activities. There was a slight tendency to spend more time alone in winter than in summer.

a) Winter

In winter the proportion of time spent alone while engaging in leisure activities was related to age, marital status and occupation.

Age was found to be directly related to the proportion of time respondents reported spending at leisure activities alone: see Table VII-79

Table VII-79

Proportion Of Time Spent Alone at Leisure Activities in Winter by Age

<u>Age</u>	<u>Time</u>								<u>Total</u>
	<u>13% or less</u>		<u>14% to 52%</u>		<u>53% to 78%</u>		<u>79% to 100%</u>		
	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	
Under 26 years	13	26.5	27	55.1	7	14.3	2	4.1	49
26 - 40 years	30	21.0	89	62.2	19	13.3	5	3.5	143
41 - 55 years	19	15.7	69	57.0	23	19.0	10	8.3	121
56 - 65 years	3	6.5	27	58.7	11	23.9	5	10.9	46
Over 65 years	1	2.5	14	35.0	13	32.5	12	30.0	40
TOTAL	66	16.5	226	56.6	73	18.3	34	8.5	399

(P < .001)

As age increased the proportion of respondents who reported being alone less than 13% of the time decreased from 26.5% (13) of those under 25 to 2.5% (1) of those over 65. Conversely, the proportion who said they were alone over 79% of the time that they engaged in leisure activities increased from 4.1% (2) of those under 25 to 30.0% (12) of those over 65.

The relationship with marital status is shown in Table VII-80.

Table VII-80

Proportion of Time Spent Alone at Leisure Activities in WinterBy Marital Status

<u>Marital Status</u>	<u>Time</u>								<u>Total</u>
	<u>13% or Less</u>		<u>14% to 52%</u>		<u>53% to 78%</u>		<u>79% to 100%</u>		
	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	
Married	61	19.6	184	59.0	53	17.0	14	4.5	312
Not Married	6	6.7	43	48.3	20	22.5	20	22.5	89
TOTAL	67	16.7	227	56.6	73	18.2	34	8.5	401

(P < .001)

The data show that married respondents were less likely to be alone when they engaged in leisure activities than were those who were widowed, divorced, separated or single. While 19.6% (61) of the married respondents reported spending less than 13% of their leisure time alone, only 6.7% (6) of the non-married did so. On the other hand, only 4.5% (14) of the married respondents said that they were alone over 79% of the time when they were participating in leisure activities whereas 22.5% (20) of the non-married reported they were alone over 79% of the time.

A curvilinear relationship was found between the proportion of time spent alone at leisure activities and occupation. This is shown in Table VII-81.

Table VII-81

Proportion of Time Spent Alone at Leisure Activities in Winter
by Occupation

Occupation	Time								Total
	13% or less		14% to 52%		53% to 78%		79% to 100%		
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	
Hollingshead 1 & 2	0	0.0	13	43.3	15	50.0	2	6.7	30
Hollingshead 3 & 4, and Farmers	18	20.2	58	65.2	7	7.9	6	6.7	89
Hollingshead 5 & 6	26	25.7	61	60.4	10	9.9	4	4.0	101
Housewives	18	15.8	61	53.5	25	21.9	10	8.8	114
Hollingshead 7, Not employed	4	6.5	32	51.6	14	22.6	12	19.4	62
Total	66	16.7	225	56.8	71	17.9	34	8.6	396

(P < .001)

Respondents in Hollingshead 5 or 6 were more likely than those in either Hollingshead 1 or 2 or Hollingshead 7 and Not employed to report spending less than 13% of their time alone: 25.7% (26) vs. 0.0% (0) and 6.5% (4) respectively. Conversely, those in Hollingshead 1 or 2 (high status) and those in Hollingshead 7 (low status) were more likely to say they spent more than 79% of their leisure time alone than were those in Hollingshead 5 and 6: 6.7% (2) and 19.4% (12) vs. 4.0% (4) respectively.

b) Summer

In summer the proportion of time spent alone while engaging in leisure activities was related to sex, age, marital status, income and occupation.

Males were less likely than females to spend a large proportion of their leisure activities time alone. Table VII-82 presents the relationship with sex.

Table VII-82

Proportion of Time Spent Alone at Leisure Activities
in Summer by Sex

<u>Sex</u>	<u>Time</u>								<u>Total</u>
	<u>13% or less</u>		<u>14% to 52%</u>		<u>53% to 78%</u>		<u>79% to 100%</u>		
	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	
Male	63	30.4	110	53.1	25	12.1	9	4.3	207
Female	29	15.0	112	58.0	34	17.6	18	9.3	193
TOTAL	92	23.0	222	55.5	59	14.7	27	6.7	400

(P < .001)

While the proportion of males who said they spent less than 13% of their time alone was greater than the proportion of females who made this claim (30.4% or 63 vs. 15.0% or 29), females had the highest proportion of respondents in all the other categories including the 79% to 100% alone category (9.3% or 18 vs. 4.3% or 9).

As in winter, age was directly related to spending time at leisure activities alone. Except for the fact that fewer people of every age group reported spending more than 53% of their time alone the table is identical to that for winter and will not be discussed here.

The relationship with marital status and proportion of time spent alone in summer was also essentially identical with that for winter. Again, the only difference is in the smaller proportions of the total population who reported spending over 53% of their time alone in summer than did so in winter.

Table VII-83 shows the relationship with occupation.

Table VII-83

Proportion of Time Spent Alone at Leisure Activities

in Summer by Occupation

<u>Occupation</u>	<u>Time</u>								<u>Total</u>
	<u>13% or less</u>		<u>14% to 52%</u>		<u>53% to 78%</u>		<u>79% to 100%</u>		
	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	
Hollingshead 1 & 2	0	0.0	18	60.0	11	36.7	1	3.3	30
Hollingshead 3, 4 and Farmers	28	31.5	50	56.2	8	9.0	3	3.4	89
Hollingshead 5 and 6	35	34.7	54	53.5	6	5.9	6	5.9	101
Housewives	20	17.5	63	55.3	21	18.4	10	8.8	114
Hollingshead 7, Not employed	8	12.9	35	56.5	12	19.4	7	11.3	62
TOTAL	91	23.0	220	55.6	58	14.6	27	6.8	396

($P < .001$)

As in winter, those in Hollingshead 5 or 6 had the highest proportion of respondents reporting that they were alone less than 13% of the time when they participated in their leisure activities: 34.7% (35) vs. 0.0% (0) for Hollingshead 1 or 2 and 12.9% (8) for Hollingshead 7 and Not Employed. However, in contrast to winter, the relationship between occupational status and spending over 79% of one's leisure activities time alone is inverse. Only 3.3% (1) of those in Hollingshead 1 or 2 reported spending this much time alone while 11.3% (7) of those who were in Hollingshead 7 or Not Employed did so.

Table VII-84 shows that there was a curvilinear relationship between spending time alone at leisure activities in summer and income.

Table VII-84

Proportion of Time Spent Alone at Leisure Activitiesin Summer by Income

<u>Income</u>	<u>Time</u>								<u>Total</u>
	<u>13% or less</u>		<u>14% to 52%</u>		<u>53% to 78%</u>		<u>79% to 100%</u>		
	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	
Less than \$3,000	5	11.9	24	57.1	6	14.3	7	16.7	42
\$3,000 to \$5,499	38	29.9	57	44.9	24	18.9	8	6.3	127
\$5,500 to \$7,999	23	23.7	60	61.9	10	10.3	4	4.1	97
\$8,000 or more	15	21.4	48	68.6	5	7.1	2	2.9	70
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	81	24.1	189	56.3	45	13.4	21	6.2	336

(P<.003)

Those in the highest and lowest income groups were least likely to report they were alone less than 13% of the time or between 53% to 78% of the time they were participating in leisure activities. Conversely, those with moderate incomes (\$3,000 to \$7,999) were more likely to report being alone less than 13% of the time or from 53% to 78% of the time and less likely to say they were alone from 14% to 52% of the time.

2. Time Spent With Friends at Leisure Activities

The distribution of time spent with friends while respondents participated in leisure activities is given in Table VII-85.

Table VII-85Proportion of Time Spent with Friends at Leisure Activities

<u>Time</u>	<u>Winter</u>		<u>Summer</u>	
	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>
0 to 13%	149	37.2	143	35.7
14% to 26%	122	30.4	120	29.9
27% to 39%	56	14.0	61	15.2
40% to 52%	32	8.0	40	10.0
53% to 65%	27	6.7	24	6.0
66% to 78%	9	2.2	7	1.8
79% to 91%	5	1.3	4	1.0
92% to 100%	1	0.3	2	0.5
TOTAL	401	100.1	401	100.1

Approximately two-thirds of the sample (67.7% or 271 in winter and 65.6% or 263 in summer) reported being with friends less than 26% of the time that they spent at leisure activities. Less than two percent (1.6% for both summer and winter) said they were with friends 80% of the time or more when they engaged in their leisure activities. Seasonal differences in the proportions spending time with friends were negligible.

a) Winter

The proportion of time spent with friends while engaging in leisure activities was related to sex, marital status, education and occupation in the winter.

Sex was related to the proportion of time spent with friends as is shown in Table VII-86.

Table VII-86

Proportion of Time Spent With Friends at Leisure Activitiesin Winter by Sex

<u>Sex</u>	<u>Time</u>								<u>Total</u>
	<u>13% or less</u>		<u>14% to 52%</u>		<u>53% to 78%</u>		<u>79% to 100%</u>		
	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	
Male	21	10.1	58	28.0	55	26.6	73	35.3	207
Female	9	4.7	61	31.6	67	34.7	56	29.0	193
TOTAL	30	7.5	119	29.8	122	30.5	129	32.2	400

(P < .05)

Males were more likely than females to report that either very little (less than 13%) or very much (over 79%) of their leisure time was spent with friends: 10.1% or 21 vs. 4.7% or 9 and 35.3% or 73 vs. 29.0% or 56 respectively.

The proportion of time that leisure activities were engaged in with friends in the winter was related to marital status as is shown in

Table VII-87.

Table VII-87

Proportion of Time Spent with Friends at Leisure Activitiesin Winter by Marital Status

<u>Marital Status</u>	<u>Time</u>								<u>Total</u>
	<u>13% or less</u>		<u>14% to 52%</u>		<u>53% to 78%</u>		<u>79% to 100%</u>		
	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	
Married	25	8.0	97	31.1	103	33.0	87	27.9	312
Not Married	5	5.6	22	24.7	19	21.3	43	48.3	89
TOTAL	30	7.5	119	29.7	122	30.4	130	32.4	401

(P < .003)

The data show that married respondents were more likely to engage in leisure activities with friends less than 13% of the time than were non-married respondents (8.0% or 25 vs. 5.6% or 5) and less likely to do so more than 79% of the time than were the non-married (27.9% or 87 vs. 48.3% or 43) respectively.

Education was directly related to the proportion of time leisure activities were engaged in with friends: see Table VII-88.

Table VII-88

Proportion of Time Spent with Friends at Leisure Activitiesin Winter by Education

<u>Education</u>	<u>Time</u>								<u>Total</u>
	<u>13% or less</u>		<u>14% to 52%</u>		<u>53% to 78%</u>		<u>79% to 100%</u>		
	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	
1 to 9 years	16	12.6	44	34.6	35	27.6	32	25.2	127
10 to 11 years	9	6.4	34	24.3	46	32.9	51	36.4	140
12 years, Some College or Degree	4	3.1	39	30.5	39	30.5	46	35.9	128
TOTAL	29	7.3	117	29.6	120	30.4	129	32.7	395

(P < .03)

As education increased the proportion of respondents who said they were with friends less than 13% of the time that they engaged in leisure activities decreased from 12.6% (16) of those with Grade 9 or less to 3.1% (4) of those with Grade 12 or more. Conversely the proportion who said they were with friends over 79% of the time increased from 25.2% (32) of those with Grade 9 or less to 35.9% (46) of those with Grade 12 or more.

A curvilinear relationship was found with respect to occupation. See Table VII - 89.

Table VII-89

Proportion of Time Spent With Friends at Leisure Activities

In Winter by Occupation

Occupation ¹	Time ²								Total
	13% or less		14 to 52%		53% to 78%		79% to 100%		
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	
Hollingshead 1 & 2	2	6.7	12	40.0	8	26.7	8	26.7	30
Hollingshead 3 & 4 & Farmers	3	3.4	27	30.3	26	29.2	33	37.1	89
Hollingshead 5 & 6	10	9.9	21	20.8	27	26.7	43	42.6	101
Housewives	7	6.1	36	31.6	46	40.4	25	21.9	114
Hollingshead 7 & not working	7	11.3	22	35.5	12	19.4	21	33.9	62
TOTAL	29	7.3	118	29.8	119	30.1	130	32.8	396

($P < .02$)

Respondents in Hollingshead 3 or 4 and farmers and those in Hollingshead 5 or 6 were least likely to report that they were with friends less than 13% of the time or between 14% and 52% of the time that they participated in leisure activities: 3.4% and 9.9%; 30.3% and 20.8% respectively. Conversely, they were more likely than those in either higher or lower status occupations to report that 53% to 78% or 79% to 100% of the time they engaged in leisure activities was spent with friends: 29.2% and 26.7%; 37.1% and 42.6% respectively.

(b) Summer

In the summer, marital status, education and occupation were again related to the proportion of time reportedly spent at leisure activities with friends, but sex was not.

The relationship with marital status is shown in Table VII-90.

Table VII-90

Proportion of Time Spent With Friends at Leisure Activities

In Summer by Marital Status

<u>Marital Status</u>	<u>Time</u>								<u>Total</u>
	<u>13% or less</u>		<u>14% to 52%</u>		<u>53% to 78%</u>		<u>79% to 100%</u>		
	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	
Married	17	5.4	102	32.7	98	31.4	95	30.4	312
Not Married	6	6.7	18	20.2	22	24.7	43	48.3	89
TOTAL	23	5.7	120	29.9	120	29.9	138	34.4	401

($P < .01$)

In summer respondents who were not married were more likely than those who were married to say they engaged in leisure activities with friends less than 13% of the time (6.7% or 6 vs. 5.4% or 17) or more than 79% of the time (48.3% or 43 vs. 30.4% or 95). Comparing this relationship with that found in winter suggests that married respondents were more likely to engage in leisure activities with their friends in summer.

As was the case in winter, education was found to be directly related to the proportion of time leisure activities were engaged in with friends. The relationship is nearly identical and so will not be discussed again.

Also in the case of occupation the pattern of responses obtained in summer was very similar to that obtained in winter and consequently the data will not be presented. Essentially, respondents with occupations having moderate status tended to be with friends more often when they engaged in leisure activities than did those with higher or lower status occupations.

3. Time Spent with Family at Leisure Activities

The distribution of the proportion of time respondents engaged in leisure activities with family are given for winter and summer in Table VII-91.

Table VII-91

Proportion of Time Spent with Family at Leisure Activities

<u>Time</u>	<u>Winter</u>		<u>Summer</u>	
	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>
0 to 13%	89	22.2	79	19.7
14% to 26%	47	11.7	39	9.7
27% to 39%	80	20.0	55	13.7
40% to 52%	65	16.2	72	18.0
53% to 65%	61	15.2	69	17.2
66% to 78%	35	8.7	57	14.2
79% to 91%	13	3.2	21	5.2
92% to 100%	11	2.7	9	2.2
TOTAL	401	99.9	401	99.9

Approximately half of the sample (53.9% or 216 in winter and 43.1% or 173 in summer) said that they were with family less than 40% of the time when they engaged in leisure activities. The data also show a tendency for respondents to spend more time with family in the winter than in the summer.

a) Winter

The proportion of time that respondents reported being with family while engaging in leisure activities was found to be related to age, marital status, income and occupation.

Table VII-92 presents the relationship with age.

Table VII-92Proportion of Time Spent with Family at Leisure Activitiesin Winter by Age

Age	Time								Total
	13% or less		14% to 52%		53% to 78%		79% to 100%		
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	
Under 26 years	8	16.3	11	22.4	13	26.5	17	34.7	49
26 - 40 years	9	6.3	21	14.7	61	42.7	52	36.4	143
41 - 55 years	15	12.4	26	21.5	42	34.7	38	31.4	121
56 - 65 years	9	19.6	12	26.1	19	41.3	6	13.0	46
Over 65 years	15	37.5	9	22.5	9	22.5	7	17.5	40
TOTAL	56	14.0	79	19.8	144	36.1	120	30.1	399

(P < .001)

A curvilinear relationship was found. Respondents aged 26 - 40 had the smallest proportion, 6.3% (9), reporting they spent less than 13% of the time they engaged in leisure activities with family and the largest proportion, 36.4% (52), reporting they spent 79% or more of this time with family.

The relationship with marital status is presented in Table VII-93.

Table VII-93

Proportion of Time Spent with Family at Leisure Activities

in Winter by Marital Status

<u>Marital Status</u>	<u>Time</u>								<u>Total</u>
	<u>13% or less</u>		<u>14% to 52%</u>		<u>53% to 78%</u>		<u>79% to 100%</u>		
	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	
Married	13	4.2	57	18.3	130	41.7	112	35.9	312
Not Married	44	49.4	22	24.7	15	16.9	8	9.0	89
TOTAL	57	14.2	79	19.7	145	36.2	120	29.9	401

(P < .001)

While half (49.4% or 44) of the non-married respondents said that they were with family less than 13% of the time when they participated in leisure activities, only 4.2% (13) of the married respondents made this claim. Conversely, 35.9% (112) of the married respondents compared to only 9.0% (8) of those not married reported being with their families more than 79% of the time.

Table VII-94 presents the relationship with income.

Table VII-94

Proportion of Time Spent with Family at Leisure ActivitiesIn Winter by Income

<u>Income</u>	<u>Time</u>								<u>Total</u>
	<u>13% or less</u>		<u>14% to 52%</u>		<u>53% to 78%</u>		<u>79% to 100%</u>		
	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	
\$2,999 or less	15	35.7	10	23.8	7	16.7	10	23.8	42
\$3,000 to \$5,499	19	15.0	20	15.7	45	35.4	43	33.9	127
\$5,500 to \$7,999	6	6.2	23	23.7	35	36.1	33	34.0	97
\$8,000 or more	4	5.7	13	18.6	34	48.6	19	27.1	70
TOTAL	44	13.1	66	19.6	121	36.0	105	31.3	336

(P < .001)

As income increased, so did the tendency to report being with family while engaging in leisure activities. Of those earning less than \$3,000, 35.7% (15) said they were with family less than 13% of the time but of those earning over \$8,000 only 5.7% said this. However, low income respondents were less likely to report being with family between 53% to 78% of the time: 16.7% (7) of those earning less than \$3,000 compared to 48.6% (34) of those earning over \$8,000. But those earning over \$8,000 were less likely than those earning between \$3,000 and \$7,999 to report spending from 79% to 100% of their time with family when they engaged in leisure activities: 27.1% (19) vs. 34.0% (33) and 33.9% (43) respectively.

A curvilinear relationship was found with respect to occupation:
see Table VII-95.

Table VII-95

Proportion of Time Spent with Family at Leisure ActivitiesIn Winter by Occupation

Occupation	Time								Total
	13% or less		14% to 52%		53% to 78%		79% to 100%		
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	
Hollingshead 1 & 2	5	16.7	10	33.3	12	40.0	3	10.0	30
Hollingshead 3 & 4, Farmers	9	10.1	9	10.1	42	47.2	29	32.6	89
Hollingshead 5 & 6	15	14.9	19	18.8	32	31.7	35	34.7	101
Housewives	10	8.8	25	21.9	41	36.0	38	33.3	114
Hollingshead 7, Not Working	17	27.4	15	24.2	15	24.2	15	24.2	62
TOTAL	56	14.1	78	19.7	142	35.9	120	30.3	396

(P < .002)

Respondents in the highest and the lowest status occupations

(Hollingshead 1 or 2 and Hollingshead 7 or not employed respectively) spent less time with family while engaging in leisure activities than did those in medial status occupations: 16.7% (5) of the "highs" and 27.4% (17) of the "lows" reported being with family less than 13% of the time while 10.0% (3) and 24.2% (15) respectively said they were with family over 79% of the time. In contrast, of those in Hollingshead 5 or 6, 14.9% (15) said they were with family less than 13% of the time while 34.7% (35) said they were with family more than 79% of the time.

b) Summer

The same four independent variables, age, marital status, income and occupation, were found to be related to the degree of time spent with family while engaging in leisure activities.

Table VII-96 presents the relationship with age.

Table VII-96'

Proportion of Time Spent with Family at Leisure Activitiesin Summer by Age

Age	Time								TOTAL
	13% or less		14% to 52%		53% to 78%		79% to 100%		
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	
Under 26 years	8	16.3	9	18.4	11	22.4	21	42.9	49
26 - 40 years	9	6.3	21	14.7	53	37.1	60	42.0	143
41 - 55 years	15	12.4	22	18.2	36	29.8	48	39.7	121
56 - 65 years	8	17.4	3	6.5	19	41.3	16	34.8	46
Over 65 years	16	40.0	6	15.0	7	17.5	11	27.5	40
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	56	14.0	61	15.3	126	31.6	156	39.1	399

(P < .001)

The relationship between age and the proportion of time that leisure activities were engaged in with family was slightly curvilinear in summer. As was the case in winter, respondents aged 26 - 40 had the lowest proportion saying that they were with family less than 13% of the time but two other groups, those under 26 and those 41 - 55 years of age had equally high proportions saying they spent more than 79% of their time with family: 42.9% (21) and 39.7% (48) vs. 42.0% (60) respectively.

The relationship with marital status was essentially similar to that found for winter. Differences in the proportions remained the same even though there was a 10% increase in the total number of respondents who reported spending over 79% of the time during which they participated in leisure activities with family.

In the summer income was directly related to the degree of time respondents reported spending with family: see Table VII-97.

Table VII-97

Proportion of Time Spent with Family at Leisure Activities

in Summer by Income

<u>Income</u>	<u>Time</u>								<u>Total</u>
	<u>13% or less</u>		<u>14% to 52%</u>		<u>53% to 78%</u>		<u>79% to 100%</u>		
	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	
\$2,999 or less	15	35.7	7	16.7	5	11.9	15	35.7	42
\$3,000 to \$5,499	19	15.0	19	15.0	35	27.6	54	42.5	127
\$5,500 to \$7,999	7	7.2	15	15.5	33	34.0	42	43.3	97
\$8,000 or more	3	4.3	8	11.4	28	40.0	31	44.3	70
TOTAL	44	13.1	49	14.6	101	30.1	142	42.3	336

($P < .001$)

Compared to 35.7% (15) of those earning less than \$3,000, 4.3% (3) of those earning more than \$8,000 said less than 13% of their time spent at leisure activities was with family. Conversely 35.7% (15) of those earning less than \$3,000 but 44.3% (31) of those earning over \$8,000 said that over 79% of the time that they participated in leisure activities they were with family. This differs slightly from the results obtained for winter where high income respondents were less likely to spend more than 79% of their leisure activity time with family than were those with medial incomes.

As was the case in winter, occupation was found to be curvilinearly related to spending leisure time with family: see Table VII-98.

Table VII-98

Proportion of Time Spent with Family at Leisure Activities
in Summer by Occupation

Occupation	Time								Total
	13% or less		14% to 52%		53% to 78%		79% to 100%		
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	
Hollingshead 1 & 2	4	13.3	9	30.0	10	33.3	7	23.3	30
Hollingshead 3 & 4, and Farmers	7	7.9	10	11.2	32	36.0	40	44.9	89
Hollingshead 5 & 6	16	15.8	15	14.9	30	29.7	40	39.6	101
Housewives	11	9.6	16	14.0	41	36.0	46	40.4	114
Hollingshead 7, Not employed	18	29.0	10	16.1	12	19.4	22	35.5	62
TOTAL	56	14.1	60	15.2	125	31.6	155	39.1	396

(P < .01)

Respondents in Hollingshead occupational categories or farmers had the smallest proportion saying they were with family less than 13% of the time when they engaged in leisure activities and the largest proportion saying they were with family over 79% of the time: 7.9% (7) and 44.9% (40) respectively.

SUMMARY

VII. Current Leisure Activities

Information on the number of activities engaged in the population, and the amount of time consumed by the various specific activities, the types of activities which were enjoyed the most, and those in which increased participation was desired, and who the respondent was usually with when engaging in leisure activities, was presented in this chapter.

Total Number of Leisure Activities

The number of activities listed by respondents was summed. A majority of the sample reported engaging in from four to nine activities during the year. Participation in a large number of activities was characteristic of young respondents, those born in Canada, those with a large amount of formal education, those with high status occupations, and those with high incomes.

Popularity of and Proportion of Time Consumed by Specific Activities

Watching movies or T.V., reading, visiting, and playing with children were most frequently named as leisure activities throughout the year. In addition, pleasure drives and home improvements were very popular in summer.

The most popular activities were also likely to be named as a "most" time-consuming activity.

Regardless of season, reporting that watching movies or T.V. as a "most" time-consuming activity was characteristic of elderly respondents and those with little formal education.

Saying that visiting was a "most" time-consuming activity was characteristic of those with a lot of formal education, and those with middle-status occupations. In addition, in winter it was also found to be character-

istic of the young, and those with either high or low incomes.

Significant differences in the tendency to report that playing with children as a "most" time-consuming activity were found between winter and summer. In winter, making this claim was characteristic of married respondents, but in summer it was typically made by females, those aged 26-40 years, those with middle-status occupations, and those who were married.

Significant differences in the tendency to say that pleasure driving was a "most" time-consuming activity were only found in summer when it was characteristic of males, and those with more than 12 years of formal education.

Throughout the year, saying that sewing or knitting was a "most" time-consuming activity was characteristic of elderly respondents.

In summer and in winter reporting that drinking beer was a "most" time-consuming activity was characteristic of males. In summer it was also characteristic of those in lower and middle status occupations.

Saying that participation in individual athletics was a "most" time-consuming activity in summer was characteristic of respondents with high or low incomes.

Saying that participation in cultural events was a "most" time-consuming activity in winter was characteristic of males, the elderly, and third generation respondents.

Two-thirds of the Red Deer respondents said they took an annual vacation, and half of the respondents reported taking week-end trips in summer. Taking an annual vacation was characteristic of middle-aged respondents, those with considerable formal education, those with high incomes, and those with upper-middle status occupations. Taking summer weekend trips was typically reported by men, respondents born in countries other than Canada,

Britain, and the United States, those aged 56-65, those who were well educated, those with middle-status occupations, and those with incomes between \$5,500 and \$7,999. In contrast, taking a winter weekend trip was typically reported by Canadian-born respondents, fourth generation respondents, those who were well educated, and those with high status occupations.

Preferred Activities

Home-oriented, travel, and athletic activities, were likely to be named as "most" enjoyed activities in summer while athletic, passive, and educational activities were likely to be named in winter.

Stating that passive activities were enjoyed the most was generally characteristic of males, those over 65 years of age, and those with lower-middle status occupations. In the summer this claim was also characteristic of those earning under \$3,000, and in the winter it was also characteristic of first generation respondents, and those born in Britain and the United States.

Reporting that home-oriented activities were enjoyed the most was characteristic of females, middle-class respondents, and housewives, or respondents with high-status occupations regardless of season. However, in winter it was also typically reported by those earning \$5,500 to \$7,999, and in summer of fourth generation respondents, and those born in countries other than Canada, Britain, or the United States.

Saying that travel was the activity enjoyed the most in the summer was characteristic of females, those under 25, those with high-status occupations, and those earning from \$3,000 to \$5,499. In the winter, males, those over 65, those born in Canada, third generation respondents, and those with low-status occupations were likely to say that travel was the activity enjoyed most.

Stating that athletic activities were enjoyed the most was generally characteristic of males, those under 25, and those with middle-status occupations. In summer those with high incomes were also likely to state that athletic activities were enjoyed the most while in winter Canadian-born respondents and second generation respondents were likely to make this claim.

Camping, picnics, or Bar-B-Q's were most likely to be named as "best" liked outdoor activities. Naming camping or picnicking as a best liked outdoor activity was characteristic of females, those aged 26-40, married respondents, well educated respondents, housewives or those with high-status occupations, and those with incomes between \$5,500 and \$7,999.

Saying that fishing or hunting was a best liked outdoor activity was characteristic of males, those aged 26-40, married respondents, those with little formal education, those with middle-status occupations, and those earning between \$3,000 and \$5,499.

Reporting that outdoor games was a "best" liked class of activities was characteristic of males, those under 25, the well-educated, those with upper-middle status occupations, and those with high incomes.

Stating that water sports was a "most" liked class of activities was characteristic of females, those aged 56 to 65, those who were not married, those with little formal education, those with low-status occupations and those with incomes between \$3,000 and \$5,499.

Saying that climbing or hiking was a "most" enjoyed activity was characteristic of females, those under 25, those not married, those with little formal education, those with low-status occupations, and those with incomes under \$3,000.

Watching movies or T.V. was most frequently mentioned as an activity in which increased participation was desired. None of the independent variables were related to the activity in which increased participation was desired.

Very few respondents were taking music or art lessons, or expressed any desire to do so in the future. None of the independent variables were related to expressing an interest in music lessons, but interest in art lessons was characteristic of females, the young, the well educated, and those with high status occupations.

The majority of respondents belonged to no clubs or organizations related to their preferred activities, nor was membership found to be related to any of the independent variables.

Patterns of Leisure

The relative amounts of time respondents reported being alone, with friends or with family, while engaging in leisure activities, was computed.

A quarter of the sample reported being alone over half of the time, when engaging in leisure activities. Spending a lot of one's leisure activity time alone was generally characteristic of elderly respondents, those not married, and those with low-status occupations. However, in summer it was also characteristic of females, and those with low incomes.

Two-thirds of the sample said they were with friends less than a quarter of the time when engaging in leisure activities. Spending little leisure activity time with friends was characteristic of married respondents, those with little formal education, and those with low status occupations. In addition, in winter it was characteristic of males.

Half of the sample reported being with family less than 40% of the time while engaging in leisure activities. Spending little leisure activity time with family was characteristic of the elderly, those not married, those with low incomes, and those with low-status occupations.

CHAPTER VIII

DESIRED ACTIVITIES

To identify recreational desires that individuals had not been able to fulfill, an open-ended question was posed: "What kinds of things would you like to do in your free time that you have not been able to do?" After the respondent had named all the activities that he would like to participate in, he was asked to identify the three that he would most like to try. For each of these three activities, he was asked if he had read any books or magazines about it, and if he had ever tried to organize a group of people who were interested in it.

This chapter will discuss the responses obtained to all of these questions in an attempt to provide information about the incidence of unfilled recreational desires, the type of activities that are most sought after, and the degree of initiative that individuals had taken in attempting to become active in areas that would be rewarding to them.

A. Number of Desired Activities

For each respondent, the activities that were named in response to the question about what he would like to do but had not been able to do, were counted. Table VIII-1 gives the distribution of responses obtained.

Table VIII-1Total Number of Desired Activities

<u>Number of Activities</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Per Cent</u>
None	147	36.7
1	119	29.7
2	76	19.0
3	33	8.2
4 or more	25	6.2
No answer	1	0.3
TOTAL	401	100.1

It is evident that more than one third (36.7%) of the sample did not name any activities in which they wanted to but had not been able to participate. About 1/2 of the sample (48.7%) desired participation in 1 or 2 activities.

Number of desired activities was related to marital status, generation, education, occupation and age.

The relationship between marital status and number of desired activities is given in Table VIII-2.

Table VIII-2

Total Number of Desired Activities By Marital

Status of Respondent

Number of Activities

<u>Marital Status</u>	<u>None</u>		<u>1</u>		<u>2</u>		<u>3 to 6</u>		<u>Total</u>
	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	
married	114	36.9	82	26.5	67	21.7	46	14.9	309
non-married	33	37.1	37	41.6	9	10.1	10	11.2	89
TOTAL	147	36.9	119	29.9	76	19.1	56	14.1	398

($P < .02$)

The data show that 41.6% of the non-married and only 26.5% of the married respondents mentioned one activity in which they desired participation.

More married (21.7%) than non-married respondents (10.1%) desired 2 activities.

Generation and number of desired activities were directly related; see Table VIII-3.

Table VIII-3Total Number of Desired Activities By GenerationOf RespondentNumber of Activities

<u>Generation</u>	<u>None</u>		<u>1</u>		<u>2</u>		<u>3 to 6</u>		<u>Total</u>
	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	
1	32	45.1	24	33.8	7	9.9	8	11.3	71
2	45	37.2	36	29.8	18	14.9	22	18.2	121
3	58	39.5	42	28.6	29	19.7	18	12.2	147
4 or more	12	20.3	17	28.8	22	37.3	8	13.6	59
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	147	36.9	119	29.9	76	19.1	56	14.1	398

(P<.01)

The data show that 45.1% of the first generation respondents mentioned no desired activities and this proportion decreased to 20.3% of the fourth or more generation respondents who said the same.

Two activities were desired by 9.9% of the first and 37.3% of the fourth or more generation respondents.

Education and number of desired activities were directly related as shown in Table VIII-4.

Table VIII-4

Total Number of Desired Activities By Education
Of Respondent

<u>Education</u>	<u>Number of Activities</u>								<u>Total</u>
	<u>None</u>		<u>1</u>		<u>2</u>		<u>3 to 6</u>		
	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	
1 to 9 years	64	50.8	29	23.0	20	15.9	13	10.3	126
10 to 11 years	52	37.1	47	33.6	23	16.4	18	12.9	140
12 years and college	29	22.8	41	32.3	32	25.2	25	19.7	127
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
TOTAL	145	36.9	117	29.8	75	19.1	56	14.2	393

($P < .001$)

The data show that 19.7% of those with 12 years or a college education desired 3 to 6 activities and this proportion decreased to 10.3% of those with 1 to 9 years who said the same.

Conversely, 50.8% of those with 1 to 9 years and only 22.8% of those with 12 years or a college education mentioned no desired activities.

Respondents in higher occupational categories tended to mention more desired activities than respondents in lower occupational categories did: see Table VIII-5.

Table VIII-5

Total Number of Desired Activities By OccupationOf Respondent

<u>Occupation</u>	<u>Number of Activities</u>								
	<u>None</u>		<u>1</u>		<u>2</u>		<u>3 to 6</u>		<u>Total</u>
	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	
Hollingshead 1 & 2	9	31.0	9	31.0	4	13.8	7	24.1	29
Hollingshead 3, 4 & farmers	27	30.7	27	30.7	22	25.0	12	13.6	88
Hollingshead 5 & 6	34	33.7	39	38.6	16	15.8	12	11.9	101
Housewives	42	36.8	26	22.8	29	25.4	17	14.9	114
Hollingshead 7, not working, retired	34	54.8	16	25.8	5	8.1	7	11.3	62
TOTAL	146	37.1	117	29.7	76	19.3	55	14.0	394

(P<.03)

The data show that 24.1% of those in Hollingshead 1 & 2 desired participation in 3 to 6 activities and the proportion decreased to 11.3% of these in Hollingshead 7, non-working and retired respondents who said the same.

Conversely, 54.8% of those in Hollingshead 7, non-working and retired respondents and only 31.0% of those in Hollingshead 1 & 2 did not mention any activities in which they desired participation.

Housewives, generally, desired slightly more activities than the sample as a whole - 36.8% as opposed to the sample average of 37.1% desired no activities while 14.9% of the housewives as opposed to 14.0% of the sample as a whole desired 3 or more activities.

Age and number of desired activities were inversely related:
see Table VIII-6.

Table VIII-6

Total Number of Desired Activities By Age Of Respondent

Age	Number of Activities								Total
	None		1		2		3 to 6		
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	
25 year and under	12	24.5	17	34.7	12	24.5	8	16.3	49
26 to 40 years	47	33.1	37	26.1	33	23.2	25	17.6	142
41 to 55 years	42	35.0	34	28.3	25	20.8	19	15.8	120
56 to 65 years	15	32.6	23	50.0	5	10.9	3	6.5	46
over 65 years	30	75.0	8	20.0	1	2.5	1	2.5	40
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	146	36.8	119	30.0	76	19.1	56	14.1	397

($P < .001$)

The data show that 75.0% of those over 65 years of age did not mention any desired activities; only 24.5% of those under 26 years of age said the same.

Conversely, 16.3% of those under 26 desired participation in 3 to 6 activities and this portion decreased to 2.5% of those over 65 who said the same.

B. Type of Desired Activities

The type of activity the respondent would most like to try is given in Table VIII-7.

Table VIII-7

First and Second Choices of Most Desired Activities*

<u>Activity</u>	<u>First Choice</u>		<u>Second Choice</u>	
	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>
active sports	78	34.1	41	43.6
travel	62	27.1	12	12.8
self-improvement	44	19.2	9	9.6
creative hobbies	22	9.6	17	18.1
organizations	7	3.1	2	2.1
work around house	5	2.2	1	1.1
home - passive	4	1.7	4	4.3
sociability	4	1.7	5	5.3
spectate	3	1.3	3	3.2
TOTAL	229	100.0	94	100.1

* 172 did not respond to this item for a first choice; 307 for a second choice.

Active sports was mentioned by 34.1% of those who gave a first and 43.6% of those who gave a second choice as a most desired activity.

Travel was mentioned by 27.1% and 12.8% respectively.

For the purposes of cross-tabulation, these activities have been coded into three general areas of interest: (1) active sports, (2) other: sociability, self-improvement, organizations, home-oriented, spectator events, home-passive and hobbies, and (3) travel. Type of desired activities was significantly related to only marital status and age.

The relationship between marital status and to 'type of desired activity' is given in Table VIII-8.

Table VIII-8

Type of Desired Activity By Marital Status of Respondent

Marital Status	Type of Activities						Total
	Active Sports		'Other'		Travel		
	N	%	N	%	N	%	
married	69	39.9	58	33.5	46	26.6	173
non-married	9	16.1	31	55.4	16	28.6	56
TOTAL	78	34.1	89	38.9	62	27.1	229

($P < .01$)

Active sports were mentioned by a larger proportion of the married (39.9%) than the non-married (16.1%) respondents as a desired activity.

'Other' activities were mentioned by 55.4% of the non-married and 33.5% of the married respondents.

Type of desired activity was also related to age as shown in Table VIII-9.

Table VIII-9

Type of Desired Activity By Age of Respondent

<u>Age</u>	<u>Type of Activity</u>						<u>Total</u>
	<u>Active Sports</u>		<u>'Other'</u>		<u>Travel</u>		
	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	
25 years and under	9	26.5	18	52.9	7	20.6	34
26 to 40 years	41	49.4	26	31.3	16	19.3	83
41 to 55 years	20	27.8	27	37.5	25	34.7	72
56 to 65 years	8	26.7	11	36.7	11	36.7	30
over 65 years	0	0.0	7	70.0	3	30.0	10
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	78	34.1	89	38.9	62	27.1	229

($P < .01$)

Almost one half (49.4%) of the respondents from 26 - 40 years of age most desired active sports; none of those over 65 said the same.

Travel was the most desired activity for 36.7% of those from 56 to 65, 34.7% of those from 41 to 55 and 30.0% of those over 65 years of age; only 19.3% of those from 26 to 40 said the same.

'Other' activities were most desired by 70.0% of those over 65 and 52.9% of those under 26 years of age; less than 40% of other respondents said the same.

C. Indications of Interest

To determine whether respondents had pursued their desired activities in an attempt to make participation feasible, respondents were asked: "Do you read any books or magazines related to this activity?" and "Have you ever tried to organize a group of people interested in this activity?" This section will discuss the responses to these questions.

As noted earlier, 147 respondents did not name any desired

activities and an additional 10 did not answer the question with regard to reading any books or magazines about favourite activities. One fifth (85 or 21.2%) of the Red Deer respondents had read about some or all of their most desired activities and 159 (39.7%) had not read about any.

Twenty-three (5.7%) of the Red Deer sample had tried to organize a group of interested people in an attempt to facilitate participation in their most desired activity, 222 (55.4%) had not tried and 156 (38.9%) did not answer this question.

No independent variables were related to these responses.

D. Requirements

Respondents were asked what they needed to be able to participate in their most desired activities. Their responses are given in Table VIII-10.

Table VIII-10What Is Required To Participate In Desired Activities

<u>Requirements</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Per Cent</u>
more time, better schedule	101	43.5
money	56	24.1
facilities	34	14.7
lessons, instructor	11	4.7
better health	10	4.3
initiative	7	3.0
equipment	3	1.3
transportation	2	0.9
nothing	8	3.4
TOTAL	232	99.9

*169 respondents did not answer this question

The data show that 1/2 of those who answered this question required such things as time (43.5%), health (4.3%) and initiative (3.0%).

Money was required by 24.1% of those who responded and facilities by 14.7%.

No independent variables were related to these responses.

E. Organizational Involvements

The number and type of desired organizational involvements was also analyzed.

Most respondents (282 or 70.3%) did not wish to join any organizations, 85 (21.2%) wished to join one, 23 (5.7%) wished to join two and 3 (0.8%) of the respondents wished to join 3 organizations. Eight respondents (2.0%) did not answer this question.

Sex, education and age were the only variables related to the number of organizations a respondent wished to join.

A larger proportion of the male respondents (22 or 10.8%) than the female respondents (4 or 2.1%) wished to join 2 or 3 organizations. More women (139 or 73.9%) than men (142 or 69.6%) did not wish to join any organizations ($P < .01$).

As education increased the number of organizations in which the respondent desired involvement increased: see Table VIII-11.

Table VIII-11

Desired Organizational Involvement By Education

Of Respondent

	<u>Number of Organizations</u>						
<u>Education</u>	<u>None</u>		<u>1</u>		<u>2 or 3</u>		<u>Total</u>
	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	
1 to 9 years	104	83.2	18	14.4	3	2.4	125
10 to 11 years	91	66.4	33	24.1	13	9.5	137
12 years & college	84	66.7	33	26.2	9	7.1	126
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
TOTAL	279	71.9	84	21.6	25	6.4	388

($P < .02$)

The data show that 83.2% of those with 1 to 9 years of education desired no organizational involvement; less than 67% of other groups said the same.

Desired involvement in one organization was mentioned by 24.1% of those with 10 or 11 years and 26.2% of those with 12 years or a college education; only 14.4% of those with 1 to 9 years said the same.

Age and number of desired organizational involvements were inversely related: see Table VIII-12.

Table VIII-12Desired Organizational Involvement By Age Of Respondent

<u>Age</u>	<u>Number of Respondents</u>						<u>Total</u>
	<u>None</u>		<u>1</u>		<u>2 or 3</u>		
	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	
25 years and under	23	47.9	21	43.8	4	8.3	48
26 to 40 years	84	60.9	40	29.0	14	10.1	138
41 to 55 years	96	80.0	18	15.0	6	5.0	120
56 to 65 years	41	89.1	3	6.5	2	4.3	46
over 65 years	38	95.0	2	5.0	0	0.0	40
TOTAL	282	71.9	84	21.4	26	6.6	392

(P<.001)

The data show that 95.0% of those over 65 desired no organizational involvement and this proportion decreased to 47.9% of those under 26 years of age who said the same.

Conversely, 43.8% of those under 26 desired involvement in one organization; only 5.0% of those over 65 years of age said the same.

The responses received regarding the type of organizations respondents wished to join are given in Table VIII-13.

Table VIII-13Type of Organization In Which Involvement Was Desired

<u>Type</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Per Cent</u>
small, miscellaneous	25	22.3
athletic	24	21.4
service	22	19.6
fraternal	21	18.8
church	5	4.5
professional	2	1.8
unspecified	13	11.6
TOTAL	112	100.0

*289 respondents did not answer this item.

The data show that 21.4% of those who answered this question wished to join an athletic organization, 19.6% a service club and 18.8% a fraternal organization.

F. Structure of Future Recreational Opportunities

As an additional index of recreational desires, respondents were asked: "Would you say that there is a greater need in the Red Deer area for more organized recreational activities, or for unorganized activities?"

The responses to this question are given in Table VIII-14.

Table VIII-14Structure of Future Recreational Opportunities

<u>Structure</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Per Cent</u>
more organized	150	49.5
less organized	87	28.7
no change	64	21.1
a little of both	2	0.7
	—	—
TOTAL	303	100.0

*98 respondents did not answer this item.

Almost 1/2 (49.5%) of those who answered this question wanted more organized recreation, 28.7% wanted less organized recreation and 21.1% wanted no change.

Education and occupation were the only variables related to these responses.

Education and the desire for less organized activity were directly related: see Table VIII-15.

Table VIII-15

Structure of Recreational Opportunities By Education
Of Respondent

<u>Education</u>	<u>Structure</u>						<u>Total</u>
	More		A Little of Both		Less		
	<u>Organized</u>		<u>No Change</u>		<u>Organized</u>		
	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	
1 to 9 years	51	56.0	24	26.4	16	17.6	91
10 to 11 years	59	55.7	19	17.9	28	26.4	106
12 years or college	37	36.3	23	22.5	42	41.2	102
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	147	49.2	66	22.1	86	28.8	299

(P<.01)

The data show that 41.2% of those with 12 years or a college education thought that future recreational opportunities should be less organized and the proportion decreased to 17.6% of those with 1 to 9 years who said the same.

Conversely, only 36.3% of those with 12 years or a college education as opposed to 56.0% of those with 1 to 9 years wanted more organized activities.

As occupational status increased, the desire for unorganized activity increased: see Table VIII-16.

Table VIII-16Structure of Recreational Opportunities By

	<u>Occupation of Respondent</u>						
<u>Occupation</u>	<u>More Organized</u>		<u>A Little of Both No Change</u>		<u>Less Organized</u>		<u>Total</u>
	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	
Hollingshead 1 & 2	8	32.0	5	20.0	12	48.0	25
Hollingshead 3, 4 & farmers	30	44.1	16	23.5	22	32.4	68
Hollingshead 5 & 6	52	61.9	10	11.9	22	26.2	84
Housewives	34	43.6	22	28.2	22	28.2	78
Hollingshead 7, non-working	25	53.2	13	27.7	9	19.1	47
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	149	49.3	66	21.9	87	28.8	302

(P<.04)

The data show that 48.0% of those Hollingshead 1 & 2 desired less organized activities and the proportion steadily decreased to 19.1% of those in Hollingshead 7 and non-working respondents who said the same.

Conversely, 53.2% of those in Hollingshead 7 and non-working respondents, 61.9% of those in Hollingshead 5 & 6 and only 32.0% of those in Hollingshead 1 & 2 wanted more organized activity.

One hundred-ten respondents gave reasons supporting the choice of more organized activity. These responses are given in Table VIII-17.

Table VIII-17Why More Organized Activities

<u>Reasons</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Per Cent</u>
more people involved	38	34.5
more efficient	27	24.5
give people more to do	22	20.0
good for young people	15	13.6
more permanent	6	5.5
bring people together	2	1.8
TOTAL	110	99.9

*291 respondents did not answer this item.

The data show that over one-third (34.5%) of those who answered this question thought that more organized recreation would involve more people, 24.5% said it would be more efficient and 20.0% thought it would give people more to do.

Sixty-eight respondents gave reasons supporting their choice of less organized activities: see Table VIII-18.

Table VIII-18Why Less Organized Activities

<u>Reason</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Per Cent</u>
no interest in organized activity	23	33.8
too much organization now	19	27.9
handier for more people	15	22.1
unorganized is more fun	5	7.4
people can use own initiative	4	5.9
unorganized is more beneficial to family	2	2.9
	—	—
TOTAL	68	100.0

* 333 respondents did not answer this question.

Over one-third (33.8%) of those who answered this question,

27.9% thought there was too much organization now and 22.1% thought

unorganized activity would be handier for more people.

VIII. Desired Activities

This chapter has identified recreational activities that respondents indicated they would like to pursue but had been unable to for various reasons. The means of obtaining the information was a direct question: "What kinds of things would you like to do in your free time that you have not been able to do?" The number and type of desired activities were discussed. To determine the degree of initiative that had been taken in an effort to make possible the fulfillment of the identified desires, respondents were asked if they had read any books or magazines about it, and if they had tried to organize a group of people who were interested in the activity. A discussion of what was needed in order to participate in desired activities, desired organizational involvement and desired structure of future recreational opportunities in the area conclude the chapter.

A. Number of Desired Activities

More than one-third (36.7%) of the respondents did not name any activities in response to this question; 29.4% named one.

Number of desired activities was related to marital status, generation, education, occupation and age.

Married respondents mentioned more desired activities than non-married respondents did.

Age and number of desired activities were inversely related. This finding was supported by the direct relationship found between generation and number of desired activities.

Respondents in higher educational and occupation categories tended to mention more desired activities than those of lower categories.

B. Type of Activity

Active sports (34.1%) and travel (27.1%) were the most frequently mentioned desired activities.

Only age and marital status were significantly related to type of desired activity.

Married respondents mentioned active sports as a desired activity more often than non-married respondents. Both groups were equal in mentioning travel.

Respondents from 26 to 40 years of age most desired active sports; those over 65 least desired this activity. Respondents over 40 years of age mentioned travel more often than younger respondents did.

C. Indications of Interest

One-fifth (21.2%) of the sample had read about their desired activities and 5.7% had tried to organize a group of interested people.

None of the independent variables were related to these responses.

D. Requirements

Time was the major requirement (43.5%) for participation in desired activities, while 24.1% of those who responded to this item needed money.

These responses were not significantly related to the independent variables.

E. Organizational Involvements

Most respondents (70.3%) did not wish to join any organization; 21.2% wished to join one.

Sex, age and education were significantly related to these responses.

B. Type of Activity

Active sports (34.1%) and travel (27.1%) were the most frequently mentioned desired activities.

Only age and marital status were significantly related to type of desired activity.

Married respondents mentioned active sports as a desired activity more often than non-married respondents. Both groups were equal in mentioning travel.

Respondents from 26 to 40 years of age most desired active sports; those over 65 least desired this activity. Respondents over 40 years of age mentioned travel more often than younger respondents did.

C. Indications of Interest

One-fifth (21.2%) of the sample had read about their desired activities and 5.7% had tried to organize a group of interested people.

None of the independent variables were related to these responses.

D. Requirements

Time was the major requirement (43.5%) for participation in desired activities, while 24.1% of those who responded to this item needed money.

These responses were not significantly related to the independent variables.

E. Organizational Involvements

Most respondents (70.3%) did not wish to join any organization; 21.2% wished to join one.

Sex, age and education were significantly related to these responses.

CHAPTER IX

RECREATION PROBLEMS

Chapter IX will discuss some of the inadequacies of existing recreational opportunities in the Red Deer area as reported by the individuals interviewed for this survey.

In order to determine the extent and cause of restriction of leisure activities, respondents were asked if they could participate in their favorite outdoor summer activities as often as they wished and, if not, why not. These responses have been cross-tabulated with the various independent variables and discussed.

The number of leisure time opportunities perceived by respondents for his age group and the age group most in need of improved recreational programs and facilities will be discussed.

To determine the appropriateness of existing recreational facilities, respondents were asked: a) if existing facilities for leisure time opportunities were adequate for people in their age group; and b) if existing facilities were fairly run. The responses to these questions will also be discussed.

With regard to the development of recreational opportunities the respondents were asked who they thought should take the lead in developing programs and providing the necessary facilities; whether workers should be paid or voluntary; and who should pay them.

A. Outdoor Activities

1. Satisfaction with Present Involvement

Respondents were asked to indicate their three favorite outdoor summer activities and if they could participate in them as often as they wished. They were also asked to indicate the problems they had experienced in participating in each of these activities.

Table IX-1 gives the distribution of the responses received for satisfaction with present involvement.

Table IX-1

Satisfaction with Involvement

<u>Can Do Activity As Often as Desire</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Per Cent</u>
Yes, for all	163	40.7
Yes, for some	75	18.7
No, for all	143	35.7
No answer	20	5.0
TOTAL	401	100.1

More than one-third (35.7%) of the respondents could not participate in any of their favorite activities as often as they wished while 18.7% were restricted in one or two activities.

These responses were related to occupation and age.

The relationship between occupation and satisfaction with involvement in outdoor summer activities is given in Table IX-2.

Table IX-2

Satisfaction with Involvement by Occupation of Respondent

Occupation	Can Do Activity as Often as Desire						Total
	Yes, for all		Yes, for some		No, for all		
	N	%	N	%	N	%	
Hollingshead 1, 2	1	3.4	15	51.7	13	44.8	29
Hollingshead 3, 4 and Farmers	10	11.4	40	45.5	38	43.2	88
Hollingshead 5 and 6	17	17.2	39	39.4	43	43.4	99
Housewives	11	10.3	57	53.3	39	36.4	107
Hollingshead 7 and non-working	5	9.1	41	74.5	9	16.4	55
TOTAL	44	11.6	192	50.8	142	37.6	378

(P<.01)

Although there was little variation in the data, there was a curvilinear relationship between occupation and being able to participate in all activities as often as desired with those in Hollingshead 1, 2 (3.4%) and 7 and non-working respondents (9.1%) reporting no restrictions less frequently than those in Hollingshead 3 and 4 (11.4%) and Hollingshead 5 and 6 (17.2%).

Between 43% and 45% of those in Hollingshead 1 to 6 could not participate in any of their favorite activities as often as they wished; only 16.4% of those in Hollingshead 7 and non-working respondents said the same.

Housewives (36.4%) were slightly below the sample average (37.6%) in reporting restriction in all activities.

The relationship between age and satisfaction with participation in outdoor summer activities is given in Table IX-3.

Table IX-3Satisfaction With Involvement by Age of Respondent

<u>Age</u>	<u>Can Do Activity as Often as Desire</u>						<u>Total</u>
	<u>Yes, for all</u>		<u>Yes, for some</u>		<u>No, for all</u>		
	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	
25 years and under	9	18.8	20	41.7	19	39.6	48
26 to 40 years	18	12.9	68	48.9	53	38.1	139
41 to 55 years	11	9.5	55	47.4	50	43.1	116
56 to 65 years	4	9.3	23	53.5	16	37.2	43
Over 65 years	2	5.9	27	79.4	5	14.7	34
TOTAL	44	11.6	193	50.8	143	37.6	380

(P<.04)

Reporting no restrictions on favorite activities and reporting restrictions on all favorite activities were both inversely related to age. No restrictions were mentioned by 18.8% of those under 26 years of age and this proportion steadily decreased to 5.9% of those over 65 who said the same.

Not being able to participate in any activity as often as desired was reported by 14.7% of those over 65 and 39.6% of those under 26 years of age.

Being able to participate in some activities as often as desired was directly related to age with 41.7% of those under 26 and 79.4% of those over 65 years of age reporting this.

2. Obstacles to Involvement

Table IX-4 gives the distribution of responses obtained in reference to reported obstacles to participation.

Table IX-4Reported Obstacles to Participation

<u>Obstacles</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Per Cent</u>
Time	106	60.9
Equipment & Facilities	12	6.9
Family ties	11	6.3
Transportation	8	4.6
Not enough money	7	4.0
No such Club or Organization	6	3.4
Health	6	3.4
Climate	6	3.4
No real initiative	6	3.4
Lack of experience	3	1.7
No opportunity	3	1.7
TOTAL	174	99.7

* 227 of the respondents did not answer this item.

The data show that 60.9% of those who answered this question were restricted by time, 6.9% by equipment and facilities and 6.3% by family ties.

None of the independent variables were related to these responses.

B. Leisure Time Opportunities Available

Respondents were asked "What leisure time opportunities are there in the area for people in your age group that you know of?"

The responses obtained are given in Table IX-5.

Table IX-5Number of Leisure Time Opportunities

<u>Number</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Per Cent</u>
None	19	5.6
1	38	11.2
2	72	21.3
3	51	15.1
4	45	13.3
5	44	13.0
6	33	9.8
7 or more	36	10.7
TOTAL	338	100.0

*63 did not answer this question.

The data show that 21.3% of the respondents knew of 2 activities and 15.1% knew of 3.

Number of leisure activities known of was significantly related to education, occupation and age.

Education and number of opportunities mentioned were directly related: see Table IX-6.

Table IX-6

Leisure Time Opportunities by Education of Respondent

<u>Education</u>	<u>Number of Opportunities</u>								<u>Total</u>
	<u>None or 1</u>		<u>2 or 3</u>		<u>4 or 5</u>		<u>6 or more</u>		
	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	
1 to 9 years	23	23.5	37	37.8	24	24.5	14	14.3	98
10 to 11 years	22	18.5	46	38.7	26	21.8	25	21.0	119
12 yrs. or college	11	9.4	38	32.5	38	32.5	30	25.6	117
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	56	16.8	121	36.2	88	26.3	69	20.7	334

(P<.04)

The data show that 23.5% of those with 1 to 9 years of education knew of 1 or fewer leisure time opportunities and this proportion steadily decreased to 9.4% of those with 12 years or a college education who said the same.

Conversely, 14.3% of those with 1 to 9 years and 25.6% of those with 12 years or a college education knew of 6 or more opportunities for their age group.

This pattern was reinforced by the findings of occupation and number of leisure time opportunities known of: see Table IX-7.

Table IX-7

Leisure Time Opportunities by Occupation of Respondent

Occupation	Number of Opportunities								Total
	None or 1		2 or 3		4 or 5		6 or more		
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	
Hollingshead 1 and 2	3	12.5	7	29.2	7	29.2	7	29.2	24
Hollingshead 3, 4, and Farmers	18	10.4	24	31.2	25	32.5	20	26.0	77
Hollingshead 5 and 6	13	14.1	34	37.0	29	31.5	16	17.4	92
Housewives	17	17.7	35	36.5	24	25.0	20	20.8	96
Hollingshead 7 and non-working	14	30.4	22	47.8	4	8.7	6	13.0	46
TOTAL	55	16.4	122	36.4	89	26.6	69	20.6	335

(P<.05)

Respondents in higher Hollingshead occupational categories knew of more opportunities than did those in lower occupational categories. Six or more opportunities were mentioned by 29.2% of those in Hollingshead 1 and 2 and this proportion decreased to 13.0% of those in Hollingshead 7 and non-working respondents who said the same.

Conversely, 30.4% of those in Hollingshead 7 and non-working respondents, and only 12.5% of those in Hollingshead 1 and 2, knew of 1 or no opportunities for their age group.

There was a curvilinear relationship skewed towards younger respondents between age and number of leisure time opportunities known of: see Table IX-8.

Table IX-8

Leisure Time Opportunities by Age of Respondent

Age	Number of Opportunities								Total
	None or 1		2 or 3		4 or 5		6 or more		
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	
25 years and under	9	20.0	18	40.0	8	17.8	10	22.2	45
26 to 40 years	14	11.5	38	31.1	38	31.1	32	26.2	122
41 to 50 years	12	11.3	38	35.8	35	33.0	21	19.8	106
51 to 65 years	10	27.8	16	44.4	7	19.4	3	8.3	36
Over 65 years	12	42.9	12	42.9	1	3.6	3	10.7	28
TOTAL	57	16.9	122	36.2	89	26.4	69	20.5	337

(P<.001)

Respondents over 65 years of age knew of the fewest leisure time opportunities for their age groups as 42.9% reported one or no opportunities. This was reported by 27.8% of those from 51 to 65, 20.0% of those under 26 and less than 12% of those from 26 to 50 years of age.

Conversely, 26.2% of those from 26 to 40, 22.2% of those under 26, 19.8% of those from 41 to 50 as opposed to less than 11% of those over 50 years of age knew of six or more leisure time opportunities for their age group.

C. Needful Segments of the Population

Almost 45% (178 or 44.4%) of the Red Deer sample did not specify which age group they thought most in need of recreational programs and facilities. Of those who did specify, 130 (58.3%) thought teens most in need, 39 (17.5%) favored elderly people, 34 (15.2%) favored children under 13 years of age, 13 (5.8%) favored adults, 4 (1.8%) everybody and 3 (1.3%) young marrieds.

Of the 130 respondents who thought teens most in need of increased recreational opportunities, 120 gave reasons for their response: 88 felt that "there is currently nothing for teens to do", 17 thought more recreation would keep teens occupied and off the streets, 7 felt recreation would build character, 6 felt that teens had an intense desire to do things, and 2 respondents felt that increased recreational opportunities might help keep teens content in the community.

Elderly people were thought most in need by 39 respondents; 32 of these gave reasons: 28 respondents said that "there is nothing for elderly people to do", 2 felt that recreation would be beneficial to health and 2 felt that old people were lonely and neglected by their families.

Of the 34 respondents who thought children under 13 years of age most in need, 25 gave reasons: 20 respondents said that "there was nothing for children to do", 4 felt that recreation was most important, as the child is in formative years, and 1 respondent favored young children because they were enthusiastic.

All 13 of those who favored adults supported their responses: 12 felt that there was nothing for middle-aged respondents to do and one thought this group most in need because the community was mainly composed of middle-aged people.

Age was the only variable significantly related to these responses: see Table IX-9.

Table IX-9

Age Group Most In Need of Increased Recreational
Opportunities by Age of Respondent

<u>Age</u>	<u>Age Group Most In Need</u>								<u>Total</u>
	<u>Pre-school & school children</u>		<u>Teens</u>		<u>Adults & Elderly People</u>		<u>Nobody</u>		
	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	
25 years and under	10	25.6	20	51.3	7	17.9	2	5.1	39
26 to 40 years	20	22.5	38	42.7	21	23.6	10	11.2	89
41 to 50 years	3	4.1	48	64.9	12	16.2	11	14.9	74
51 to 65 years	1	3.1	17	53.1	9	28.1	5	15.6	32
Over 65 years	0	0.0	7	38.9	6	33.3	5	27.8	18
TOTAL	34	13.5	130	51.6	55	21.8	33	13.1	252

($P \leq .01$)

Age and children under 13 as the group most in need of recreational opportunities were inversely related with 25.6% of those under 26 years of age and none of those over 65 years of age favoring this age group.

Respondents from 41 to 50 years of age (64.9%) most favored teens; those over 65 (38.9%) least thought teens most in need.

One third (33.3%) of those over 65 years of age thought adults and elderly people most in need of recreational opportunities; only 16.2% of those from 41 to 50 and 17.9% of those under 26 years of age said the same.

Age and reporting that no one was in need of increased recreational programs and facilities were directly related: 5.1% of those under 26 and 27.8% of those over 65 years of age said this.

D. Facilities

1. General Adequacy

Respondents were asked if the leisure time opportunities in the Red Deer area were adequate for their particular age group and, if not, what they thought was needed. Of the total sample, 87 (21.7%) did not reply to this question. The distribution of the remaining respondents is outlined in Table IX-10.

Table IX-10

Reported Needs for Respondent's Age Group

<u>Reported Needs</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Per Cent</u>
Nothing	246	78.3
Athletics	23	7.3
Unspecified	22	7.0
Social Clubs	15	4.8
Meeting Places	5	1.6
Adult Education	1	0.3
Handicrafts	1	0.3
Playgrounds	1	0.3
TOTAL	314	99.9

*87 did not respond to this item.

Over three-quarters (78.3%) of those who answered this question felt that existing facilities were adequate. Athletics were thought to be required by 7.3% of those who answered.

None of the independent variables were related to these responses.

2. Operation

Red Deer respondents were asked whether they thought the existing public and private recreation facilities were fairly run, i.e. could everyone use them and to the same extent. The responses received

are given in Table IX-11.

Table IX-11

Fairness of Operation Policy

<u>Are Facilities Fairly Run</u>	<u>Public Facilities</u>		<u>Private Facilities</u>	
	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>
Yes, definite	293	73.1	305	76.1
Yes, qualified	1	0.3	0	0.0
Undecided	63	15.7	0	0.0
No, qualified	0	0.0	7	1.8
No, definite	43	10.7	1	0.3
No answer	1	0.3	88	22.0
TOTAL	401	100.1	401	100.2

About three-quarters of those who answered this question felt that both private and public facilities were fairly run. Over 15% (15.7%) of the sample were undecided about public facilities and 22.0% did not answer with regard to private facilities.

None of the independent variables were related to these responses.

E. Staff

Respondents were asked about their preferences for paid or volunteer recreational leaders, how volunteers could be recruited if they would volunteer and when. Who should be responsible for the development of recreational opportunities was also asked and will be discussed.

1. Paid vs. Volunteer Workers

Table IX-12 gives the Red Deer respondents' preferences as to paid vs. volunteer leaders.

Table IX-12Paid or Volunteer Workers

	<u>Number</u>	<u>Per Cent</u>
Volunteer	249	62.1
Paid provincial	38	9.5
Paid municipal	21	5.2
Paid federal	9	2.2
Government unspecified	16	4.0
Combination of paid & volunteer	25	6.2
No answer	43	10.7
TOTAL	401	99.9

The data show that 62.1% of the sample preferred volunteer workers; 20.9% wanted government paid staff.

Of the 249 respondents who favored volunteers, 217 supported their answers: see Table IX-13.

Table IX-13Why Volunteer Workers

	<u>Number</u>	<u>Per Cent</u>
Have more interest	81	37.3
Duty to volunteer	42	19.4
Close to community	41	18.9
Government has big enough load	33	15.2
Can't always depend on government	7	3.2
People have right to run own affairs	6	2.8
Give people something to do	5	2.3
Government employment factors	2	0.9
TOTAL	217	100.0

*184 did not respond to this item.

Over 1/3 (37.3%) of those who gave reasons for wanting volunteer workers said that volunteers would have more interest in the community; 19.4% felt it was a duty to volunteer and 18.9% felt that volunteers would be closer to the community.

Of the 85 respondents who gave reasons for wanting government paid workers, 56 (65.9%) said that paid people are better qualified, 12 (14.1%) felt it was a government responsibility, 10 (11.8%) felt that volunteers soon lose interest and 7 (8.2%) said that paid workers would put more into the job.

2. Recruitment of Volunteers

The respondents were asked how volunteer workers could be attracted. A large majority of the sample (321 or 80.1%) either did not answer the question, had no ideas or said there was no way to attract more and better volunteers. The 80 positive responses are given in Table IX-14.

Table IX-14

Reported Methods of Attracting Volunteers

<u>How to Attract Volunteers</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Per Cent</u>
Publicity to improve public interest	29	36.3
Personal contact	16	20.0
Honorarium attached to voluntary position	10	12.5
Make life easier so more time to volunteer	10	12.5
Training courses	8	10.0
Meetings	4	5.0
Satisfy volunteers - recognition	3	3.8
	—	—
TOTAL	80	100.1

*321 did not answer.

Over one-third of those who suggested a method for attracting volunteers felt that publicity to improve public interest would be most effective; 20.0% favored personal contact.

3. Voluntary Service

When asked if they would volunteer to work in recreation programs, 247 (61.6%) of the Red Deer respondents said they would, 149 (37.2%) said they would not and 5 (1.3%) did not answer the question. The number of hours per month a respondent would volunteer is given in Table IX-15.

Table IX-15

Hours Per Month a Respondent Would Volunteer

<u>Hours Per Month</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Per Cent</u>
1 or 2	16	7.7
3 to 5	42	20.1
6 to 10	82	39.2
11 to 15	29	13.9
16 to 20	14	6.7
21 and more	12	5.7
As much as possible	14	6.7
TOTAL	209	100.0

*192 respondents did not answer this question.

The data show that 39.2% of those who answered this question said they would volunteer for 6 to 10 hours per month, 20.1% for 3 to 5 hours per month and 13.9% for 11 to 15 hours per month.

The time a respondent would volunteer was significantly related to sex and income.

Male respondents were willing to spend more time in volunteer work than were female respondents - 22 (17.9%) of the male and only 4 (5.0%) of the female respondents said they would volunteer for more than 20 hours

per month. Volunteering for 1 to 5 hours per month was reported by 26 (32.5%) of the female and 27 (22.0%) of the male respondents. ($P < .04$)

The amount of time a respondent was willing to volunteer was related to income: see Table IX-16.

Table IX-16

Time Spent Volunteering By Income Of Respondent

<u>Income</u>	<u>Hours per Month</u>								<u>Total</u>
	<u>1 to 5</u>		<u>6 to 10</u>		<u>11 to 20</u>		<u>21 or more</u>		
	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	
Less than \$3,000	3	23.1	4	30.8	6	46.2	0	0.0	13
\$3,000 - \$5,499	14	20.0	34	48.6	13	18.6	9	12.9	70
\$5,500 - \$7,999	22	41.5	16	30.2	5	9.4	10	18.9	53
\$8,000 and more	8	19.0	15	35.7	14	33.3	5	11.9	42
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	47	26.4	69	38.8	38	21.3	24	13.5	178

($P < .01$)

Respondents in the medial income brackets offered to volunteer as recreational workers for less time than did those in the lower or higher income brackets. Willingness to volunteer for 1 to 5 hours per month was reported by 41.5% of those earning \$5,500 to \$7,999 per year; less than 24% of other groups said the same. Willingness to volunteer for 6 to 10 hours per month was reported by 48.6% of those earning \$3,000 to \$5,499 per year while less than 36% of any other groups said the same.

Willingness to volunteer more than 11 hours per month was reported by 46.2% of those earning less than \$3,000 per year, and 45.2% of those earning over \$8,000 per year; less than 32% of those in medial income categories said the same.

F. Leadership in Development

Respondents were asked who should be responsible for initiating the development of recreational opportunities. Their responses are given in Table IX-17.

Table IX-17

Who Should Take Lead In Development

<u>Agency</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Per Cent</u>
Municipal government	91	41.2
Individuals	58	26.2
Voluntary organizations	33	14.9
Provincial government	14	6.3
Everyone	12	5.4
Government unspecified	13	5.9
TOTAL	221	99.9

*180 did not answer this question.

The data show that 41.2% of those who answered felt the municipal government responsible, 26.2% favored individuals and 14.9% voluntary organizations.

None of the independent variables were related to these responses.

IX. Recreation Problems

This chapter has considered some of the inadequacies of existing recreational opportunities in the Red Deer area as seen by individuals interviewed for this survey. Obstacles to outdoor summer activities were discussed. The respondents' attitudes concerning the adequacy of existing recreational facilities, staff for these facilities and the responsibility for future development were presented.

A. Outdoor Activities

1. Satisfaction with Present Involvement

More than one-half (54.4%) of the Red Deer sample could not participate in all or some of their favorite outdoor summer activities as often as they would like to.

Occupation and age were the only variables related to these responses.

There was a slight curvilinear relationship between occupation and satisfaction with involvement in outdoor activities - respondents in Hollingshead 3, 4, 5 and 6 reported more restrictions than those in Hollingshead 1, 2, 7 and non-working respondents.

Reporting restrictions in participation for all favorite activities and reporting no restrictions in favorite activities were both inversely related to age. Inability to participate in some activities as often as desired was directly related to age.

2. Obstacles to Involvement

Time was the major obstacle to increased participation, and this was reported by 60.9% of those who answered this question.

No independent variables were significantly related.

B. Leisure Time Opportunities Available

Over 1/3 (36.4%) of the respondents knew of 2 or 3 leisure time opportunities for their age group in the Red Deer area. Only 5.6% knew of none, and 10.7% knew of 7 or more.

Education, occupation and age were significantly related to these responses.

The indices of social position (education and occupation) were directly related to number of perceived leisure time opportunities.

There was a curvilinear relationship skewed towards younger respondents between age and number of leisure time opportunities mentioned.

C. Needful Segments of the Population

Almost 60% (58.3%) of those who specified a needful age group said teens. Most respondents felt teens were most in need of improved recreational opportunities because "there is currently nothing for teens to do".

Thirty-nine respondents thought elderly people most in need. The main reason again was: "there is nothing for elderly people to do".

Thirty-four respondents favored children under 13 years of age, again, because "there is nothing for children to do".

Age was significantly related to these responses. Age and children under 13 years of age as the most needful group were inversely related while reporting no needful segment and age were directly related. Respondents over 65 years of age were least likely to mention teens and most likely to mention adults and elderly people.

D. Facilities

1. General Adequacy

Over 3/4 (78.3%) of those who answered the question felt that existing recreational opportunities were adequate for their age group.

No variables were significantly related.

2. Operation

About 3/4 of the sample felt that both public (73.1%) and private (76.1%) facilities were fairly run. A significant proportion (15.7%) were undecided about the operating policy of public facilities and 10.7% said they were not fairly run.

No variables were significantly related.

E. Staff

1. Paid vs. Volunteer Workers

Volunteer workers were favored by 62.1% of the sample; 20.9% wanted recreation staff to be government paid.

Over 1/3 (37.3%) of those who supported their responses thought that volunteers would have more interest in the community.

The majority of those who gave reasons in favor of government paid staff felt that paid people are better qualified.

2. Recruitment of Staff

Over 80% (80.1%) of the sample gave no positive suggestions for the recruitment of volunteer recreation workers.

3. Voluntary Service

Over 60% (61.6%) of the Red Deer sample said they would volunteer to work in recreation programs. Over 1/2 (59.3%) said they would do this for 3 to 10 hours per month.

Sex and income were significantly related to the time per month a respondent offered to volunteer.

Male respondents offered more of their time than did female respondents. This was true also for those in the upper and lower as opposed to medial income brackets.

F. Leadership in Development

The municipal government was thought to be responsible for initiating future recreational programs by 41.2% of those who answered the question. Individuals and voluntary organizations were favored by 26.2% and 14.9% respectively.

No independent variables were significantly related to these responses.

The municipal government was thought to be responsible for initiating future controversial programs by 51.7% of those who answered the question. Individuals and voluntary organizations were favored by 16.3% and 16.9% respectively. No independent variables were significantly related to these responses.

H. R. D. A.

K 01-69

RESEARCH & PLANNING
LIBRARY

